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THE DEMOCRATIC PUZZLE

GATHERING OF THE BOURBON CLANS AT CINCINNATI.

THE PARTY IN A SAD DILEMMA—NO POSITIVE PREFERENCES EXPRESSED — TILDEN'S NOMINATION GENERALLY DEPRECATED —SEYMOUR A STRONG FAVORITE—HIS SINCERITY IN DECLINING DOUBTED BY NINE-TENTHS OF THE DELEGATES.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—The delegates who are gathering in this city, for the purpose of nominating a man for whom the Democratic Party may vote next November, find their work beset with many difficulties. As the day for the Convention approaches their perplexity increases, and preferences which they had formed at their homes are so loosely held, or so easily replaced by others, that the Convention promises to be like wax in the hands of a few sharp politicians. The difference between their condition and that of the Republicans who assembled at Chicago is very striking. The choice of nearly every one of the Chicago delegates had already been sharply defined. But many of the gentlemen now here had half a dozen first choices before they left their States, and have now given over their votes to the control of circumstances. From the mass of undecided delegates should be excepted the supporters of Hendricks in Indiana and some of those who have been secured by Tilden; and it must be known that the most important topic for a delegate's consideration is the relation now and heretofore existing between the Democratic Party and Samuel J. Tilden. His candidacy represents the capital and motive force of the party for the last four years, and in the opposition to him and its most efficient cause may be found the party's confession or its insincerity and inherent dishonesty. It is true that some of this opposition is made by rival aspirants for the nomination, and men who hope to gain from those whom they support offices the contingent possession of which has already been disposed of by Tilden. But the most real and hearty opposition comes from Democrats who know that Tilden endeavored to buy the Presidency at the last election through his agents in Oregon and South Carolina.

The correspondent of THE TIMES has asked several delegates, representing widely-spread sections of the country, to give him their reasons for arraying themselves against Tilden. Without exception, they have said that they oppose him because he was too cowardly in 1877 to seize the office to which he had been elected. These delegates were then asked if they had desired to see him seize the office by force of arms. No, they said; but he ought to have aroused popular indignation by some means, which they did not clearly describe. These questions were followed by others in the same direction, and the result in every case was not creditable to the answering delegates. It was easy to say that the office which they declare was his by right should have been taken by force, but it is very hard for these men to go beyond this assertion and show that any force could have been used which would have met their favor. Their plea is a shelter behind which are hidden a consciousness of the dishonesty of the "futile dalliance" of Tilden and his subordinates in 1877, and a knowledge that this dishonesty has weakened him as a candidate. The majority of the delegates here seem to desire to nominate the man who will poll the most votes, and they know that Tilden ceased to be that man as soon as the contents of the cipher dispatches were given to the public. Realizing this weakness, and aware of the grip which the old man has upon the party organization, many of these men have been laboring for the last year to create a sentiment against him among Democrats. In this they have been aided by the Tammany defection in New-York. The feeling against Tilden has been strongest and most effective in Washington, where personal ambition and a sense of Tilden's weakness have combined to pull him down. Finley, one of his most trusted agents in the campaign of 1876, has been on trial before a committee of the Democratic House of Representatives, and has there been found guilty of having offered a bribe to a prominent Democratic member of the House for the purpose of influencing that member's vote in the contested election case of Donnelly against Washburn. Now, Congress has adjourned, and the men who have been building up an opposition in that city and in their districts have transferred their operations to Cincinnati, where they will be joined by Tammany and all the disaffected. It remains to be seen whether the old gentleman of Gramercy Park, who, has concealed his movements and designs so well from his enemies in the party, will overthrow them by his skill and the liberal use of his money, or whether he will be thrust aside for a new man in the West. Either result must leave the party in an unenviable position before the country. A refusal to renominate Tilden will be a confession that he was not elected in 1876, and that the cry of fraud, which has been the watchword of the party since the decision of the Electoral Commission, had no other basis than a falsehood. On the other hand, his renomination will be an indorsement of all his trickery, and a declaration that it is right and Democratic for a candidate to buy the vote of a State, if thereby he can secure an election.

Those who oppose this old man, who has excluded them from his confidence, and who has maintained, from his quiet house in Gramercy Park, a hold upon the party which only death can relax, have sought anxiously for some one to set up in his place. In despair, they fixed their hopes upon the almost forgotten Seymour, who was quietly passing the little remnant of his life in seclusion. It was not Seymour, the man, whom they wanted, but Seymour as the embodiment of the Electoral vote of New-York. For a time, Mr. Seymour must have regarded this movement as insignificant and utterly unworthy of his attention, but the time came when it was plain that it was full of meaning. Then came, also, the contradictory stories of his acceptance and declination, and at last his letter to one of the delegates. But the party seems to know him too well to believe him. Nine-tenths of the delegates who reached the city this morning have Seymour's name on their lips, and nothing but a refusal of the most positive and irrevocable character can prevent a heavy vote in his favor in the Convention.

I had a long talk to-day with a delegate from Minnesota. "I am for Seymour," said he, "and my second choice is Hancock. I believe that all of my companions in the delegation feel as I do, except one, and he is for Tilden. The nomination of Tilden means defeat. With Seymour we can greatly reduce the Republican majority in my State; with him we can carry New-York, beyond a doubt, and New-Jersey and Connecticut. With a carefully chosen man from the West in the second place, the ticket will also secure as many votes in the West as anything that can be devised. Hendricks is the best man for that place, I should say. We want no one from Ohio, for nothing can prevent the success of Garfield in his own State." Other statements made by this delegate, who has recently visited the East, and has in that way become familiar with Eastern as well as Western Democrats, were so significant that the substance of them may be given here: "It is useless," said he, "to talk about Bayard. We all know that he is a good man, as good a man as was ever nominated by the party; but he is not the man for this emergency. His position upon the currency question, so unhesitatingly taken and so firmly maintained, has slain him as a candidate. We can safely say that three-tenths of the Democrats of the West have been and are more or less given to soft-money theories. At least, they do not agree with him. These men we must conciliate, for we cannot afford to lose them. Bayard would drive them away." The delegate was asked if it was not generally understood that Seymour was a hard-money man, and the question threatened to shatter the argument he had been constructing. "It may be," said he, "that he is a hard-money man, but he has made no recent announcement of his views on this subject. He is not before the country upon any such platform, and he will not be recognized as obnoxious by the soft-money men of the West. We must yield a little to these men in order to get out a full vote. Thurman has yielded and they would accept him, but he is from Ohio. We give up that State now, and even he could not help us there. So he is out of the question. Randolph is a pleasant gentleman, but he has no strength. The talk about McDonald is absurd, for there are better men in Indiana." The delegate seemed to be troubled about the Republican majority in Minnesota, and THE TIMES's correspondent asked him how he accounted for it. In answer, he made the remarkable assertion that the State had been colonized by the Republicans. "You may not know," said he, "that over 500,000 immigrants from Sweden and Norway have settled in that State. This immigration has been worked up by the American Minister to one of those countries, and these foreigners have neutralized and overcome the Democratic majority."

"But why should all these immigrants vote the Republican ticket?" was asked.

"Well, you see," said the delegate, "in the old country these men have been taught that the Democratic Party favors slavery, and they come here with that prejudice against us. But we are hard at work among them, and we have several papers printed in their language. In a few years the vote of Minnesota will be reversed."

Upon the strength of this statement, it will be in order, at the next session of Congress, for Senator Voorhees, who has spent $40,000 of the tax-payers' money in an unsuccessful attempt to show that Republicans led a few negroes from North Carolina to Indiana, to move for an investigation which shall put the exodus inquiry in the shade. The latter afforded him an opportunity to give to many of his constituents a trip to Washington at the Government's expense. In connection with this new investigation, the same politicians might be sent to Europe to take testimony. The attention of the Senator should at once be directed to this stupendous scheme of Republican colonization.

In conclusion, the gentleman strove to present a picture of the country 50 years hence, when 50,000,000 of people in the Mississippi Basin would hold the power, and when the East would no longer bring candidates before a party convention."

A delegate from Missouri said that most of the delegates from that State were in favor of Seymour, although at the time of their convention two-thirds of them were said to be for Tilden. It is apparent that the nomination of Gen. Garfield has thrown many of the Democratic plans into confusion and changed the views of many delegates. They are satisfied that a new combination has become necessary. At so late a day has the necessity appeared that the mass of the delegates have turned the whole matter over to a few leaders, to whose decision they will yield their preferences.

No one seems to believe that the Convention will be a long one, and all agree in saying that the whole thing will be fixed up before the balloting begins. It may be said, however, that the 30 delegates from Indiana will persistently support Hendricks in the Convention, and they refuse to allow his name to be considered in connection with the second place on the ticket.

NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

CONFUSION IN THE BOURBON MIND—THE TERRITORIES CLAMORING FOR REPRESENTATION—JOHN KELLY'S WAR ON TILDEN.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—The arrivals here to-day have not tended to dissipate the gloom and uncertainty which hang over the Democratic Party and the far-sighted delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. The truth is, they are all at sea. From Senator Barnum, who ought to know something, down to Eddie Apgar, who professes to know much, and all through the intermediate stages of Smith Weed, who is really well informed, Congressman O'Brien, ex-Mayor Wickham, Gen. Baldy Smith, Frank Spinola, Henry Watterson, and the hundred and one other small fry politicians who are here, it is evident that none of them have any idea of how the pending contest is likely to result, and that the only opinions which they express are based almost entirely upon personal preferences, and not upon judgment. In a word, the Democrats don't know what they are going to do here, and those who are honest among them do not pretend to know. Their one desire is to nominate the man who is likely to poll the most votes, irrespective of that man's reputation or record. This, and this only, they have determined upon. As to the duration of the Convention, the opinion continues to prevail that it will certainly not last longer than three days. This belief is fostered by the understanding that the New-York and Massachusetts contests have been practically abandoned, and if they are pressed at all it will only be for form's sake.

Indeed, the only serious contest which is likely to be had touching representation in the Convention, is probably to be made by gentlemen who will rebel against the Democratic rule which excludes the Territories and District of Columbia from a vote in the National Convention. In regard to this subject, the following communication was to-day submitted to the National Democratic Committee:

To the Chairman and Members of the National Democratic Convention of 1880:

The undersigned delegates from the Territories and District of Columbia, on behalf of their Democratic fellow-citizens, respectfully ask that they may be accorded the right of representation in the National Convention of their party, and be recognized in the management of its affairs. All their officers being appointed by the National Executive, and all their affairs dependent on the Federal Government, they are more directly interested in the election of President than any other class of citizens. In view of the fact that immediately after the coming census four or more Territories will have the necessary population to come in as States, it is a matter of vital importance to organize and maintain the Democratic Party in those Territories. This it will be impossible to do in the face of our non-recognition by the party, especially in view of the fact that the Republican Party has accorded such recognition. The Democrats of the Territories, already chafed at what they esteem the anti-National attitude of some Democrats in this regard, are opposed to longer maintaining an organization not recognized by the party at large. We have, against all the power of successive Republican Administrations, and all their patronage, not only maintained our organization, but dominated the majority of the Territories; and the District of Columbia has, from time immemorial, maintained active and efficient Democratic organizations in their midst, and furnished substantial aid to the party in State and National campaigns. We are certainly entitled to all the aid that our party Convention can give. The only argument urged against it is that we do not vote. In reply, we have to say that our influence in favor of the nominees of the Convention will be quite as weighty as the votes of certain Republican States, which are not likely to give any Electoral votes in favor of the Democratic candidates. Conventions, caucuses, and parties themselves are all outside of the laws. They are voluntary associations for the advancement of certain principles of government. Our money, our influence, our labors, are as freely given to this as that of others. The whole question is simply one of party policy and party management, and in that we claim our share, unless you choose to say you do not need us now or in the future. That would be bad party policy, and blind party management.

(Signed,)

Montana.—MARTIN MCGINNIS, Col. ALEXANDER M. WOOLFOLK, delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

District of Columbia.—WILLIAM DICKSON, A. A. WILSON, delegates to the National Democratic Convention; W. D. CASSIN, ROBERT BALL, alternates.

Dakota.—R. D. KELLOGG, C. K. HOWARD, delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

Utah.—GEORGE Q. CANNON, Delegate to the United States House of Representatives.

Arizona.—JOHN G. CAMPBELL, Delegate to the United States House of Representatives.

Idaho.—GEORGE AINSLIE, Delegate to the United States House of Representatives.

At its meeting to-day, the National Committee received and considered this communication, but took no action upon it. The other work of the meeting was only in regard to the distribution of seats and other routine matters. It was informally decided, however, that Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, should be temporary Chairman of the Convention, and it is not probable that there will be any serious objection to his selection. As to the representation of Territories, it can only be said that the whole matter is likely to be referred to the Convention. That it will occasion a long debate, however, is not probable. Indeed, the proceedings of the preliminary organization are not likely to be seriously disturbed by any outside discussion, except that which is reasonably certain to occur in relation to the unit and two-thirds rules. The former, in all probability, will be overthrown, and the latter will doubtless be sustained as one of the heirlooms of Democracy.

The only pieces of real news which can be referred to, in regard to the Convention, are the meeting of the friends of Thurman at Columbus to-day, and the consultation of the Indiana delegates in reference to the action of the Supreme Court of that State in declaring that its election should be held in October, despite the constitutional amendments ordering otherwise. The plot which brought about this latter result has already been freely explained in an Indianapolis letter to THE TIMES. The effect which the decision of the court has had upon the Convention here, has not been unanticipated. Naturally, the Indiana delegates have been strengthened by it, and at a meeting which they held to-night, it was decided that Hendricks should be pressed more vigorously than ever. The Convention is to be assured that his nomination would insure the success of the Indiana Democracy in October, and what is called the consequent victory of the National Democracy a month later. This declaration is very likely to be taken for what it is worth. It will hardly have any bearing on the result. The same may be said in regard to the Thurman manifesto, made at Columbus to-day.

John Kelly, Richard Schell, and a number of other Tammany people arrived here to-night. They say openly that they have no candidate, and that their only object in coming to Cincinnati is to defeat Tilden. Their arrival is not likely to have any influence on the outcome of the badly-mixed contest. Their presence will only tend to add to the great confusion which already exists in Cincinnati—a confusion worse confounded.

SEYMOUR AS A REBEL PLOTTER.

REBEL ARCHIVES WHICH SHOW THAT HE AND OTHER PROMINENT DEMOCRATS WERE IN LEAGUE WITH JEFF DAVIS AT THE TIME OF THE NEW-YORK RIOTS.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—It is the calm belief of many Democrats that, all that is necessary for their success in the coming campaign is the selection of a good man at Cincinnati. Democratic definitions of what constitutes a good man differ, but it is generally conceded in advance that no one can make anything like a contest if there is any question as to his loyalty. It has been discovered that in looking over recently-assorted manuscripts captured from Jeff Davis's collection at Richmond, that Mr. Seymour, by these records, could not stand the iron test of loyalty. These rebel archives have in the past furnished the means to compel the withdrawal of Caleb Cushing when nominated for Chief-Justice. These records contain evidence going to show the necessity of Mr. Seymour's retirement at Cincinnati, and with him, at the same time, Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana. It appears from these secret records that a certain prominent politician of New-York, a great friend of Horatio Seymour, sent a secret communication by underground railroad to Jefferson Davis. This letter was sent a short time before the draft riots in New-York. In this letter the writer said that these riots would occur, and that Mr. Seymour would arrange matters so that no State forces would be available to suppress them. "Ten or fifteen thousand men will have to be withdrawn from the Army of the Potomac to put down these riots. Then will be your time to advance and capture Washington." This letter to Mr. Davis, taken in connection with the actual circumstances before and after the riots, would occasion Mr. Seymour and his friends too much trouble to explain. These same rebel archives contain, also, all of the papers of the organization in Indiana known as the Knights of the Golden Circle. These show Mr. Hendricks to have been a prominent officer in this most disloyal organization. Should either of these gentlemen be placed upon the ticket, the campaign committees here will publish these disloyal records. Bayard's position under the records is more than a doubtful one.

THURMAN SWEARING HIS FORCES.

A CONFERENCE IN COLUMBUS WITH OHIO DELEGATES AND POLITICIANS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 18.—Senator Thurman, accompanied by Senator Pendleton and John G. Thompson, arrived in this city today, and has been in consultation with several of the leading members of the party, including the Hon. George F. Hoadley and J. H. Wade. It is understood that all these gentlemen swore allegiance to the Senator, together with about 20 members of the Ohio delegation, who arrived in compliance with a request of John G. Thompson. It is quite evident that the meeting to-day has had the effect of stimulating the friends of the Senator with new hope, and to-night it is believed that the delegation will stand by him so long as there is hope before failing to pieces. Senator Thurman will go to his residence to-morrow, where he will remain until the Convention has concluded its labors. To-morrow a large delegation will leave here for Cincinnati. A large motto will be carried by them, representing a large bandana.

ARRANGING THE SEATS.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—The National Committee to-day visited Music Hall and reviewed the arrangements for seating the delegates, press representatives, and others. The arrangements are much similar to those in Chicago. The Western Associated Press and New-York Associated Press will have tables to the left of the President on the platform, the Western Union Telegraph office being in the corridor on that side of the building. The National Press Association is placed on the south side of the platform, adjacent to the telegraph office. Seats for 160 actual working representatives of daily newspapers will be given in front of the platform, while in the galleries, next to the stage, 240 newspaper men who do not send dispatches will have seats. On the terraced seats on the back part of the stage will be ladies and distinguished guests. So far there is no complaint about the plans for issuing tickets to spectators, and apparently there are no movements to pack the hall with clackers.

NORTH CAROLINA'S BOURBONS.

RUNNING THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—A DUEL OF TWO POLITICIANS FRUSTRATED.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 18.—The Democratic State Convention finished its labors late last night. As stated in these dispatches two months ago, Samuel L. Love, the present Auditor, proved to be the Jonah of the present State officers. He was thrown overboard, and Gen. W. P. Roberts, of Gates County, was nominated for Auditor. John C. Scarborough, of Johnston, was renominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The following resolution is the only plank of the platform:

Resolved, That the Democratic Party of North Carolina are in favor of an honest administration of the Government, National and State, under the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of North Carolina, and rely for their success upon a free ballot untrammeled by military interference.

J. M. Leach, of Davidson, and F. H. Busbee, of Wake, were nominated for Electors at Large. W. T. Dortch, Thomas Ruffin, A. M. Waddell, and John L. Henderson were elected delegates at large to Cincinnati. W. J. Green, T. L. Clingman, L. M. Long, and C. R. Jones were selected as alternates. Dortch and Waddell are said to be for Tilden. The others are divided between Seymour and Bayard. The Jarvis men would not allow a friend of Fowle to be nominated for any place on the ticket. As soon as they found that they had control of the convention they used their power as with a rod of iron; they asked no quarter and gave none. The friends of Julian S. Carr, the defeated candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, tried to break the force of his defeat by declaring that upon the first roll-call Carr was nominated, and that a second call was ordered, which resulted in his defeat. There was so much confusion that the roll had to be called twice to ascertain how the vote was cast, but Carr lacked nearly 200 of securing the nomination. The ticket represents the war and Kuklux elements of the party to a large degree, and is mainly strong by reason of the forces behind it.

It is rumored to-day that a duel between a leading Fowle man and a leading Jarvis man was in course of arrangement last night, and was frustrated by the Mayor. The cause was a remark by a Fowle man of Thomas Dews, a resident of this city, for the authority of the declaration that Fowle had said that the time would come when every man who wore the gray would blush to own it. The author is said to be McLoud Turner, a strong friend of Jarvis, and who is unable to fight on account of wounds received in the war. Under these circumstances, as rumor has it, Col. Hamilton C. Jones, of Charlotte, who was the spokesman of Jarvis, and James Edwin Moore, of Martin County, who is an outspoken friend of Fowle, occupied the places of their chiefs with the result heretofore stated.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

WHO SHALL PRESIDE OVER THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE?—SHERMAN'S PETTY REVENGE.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Gen. Garfield will remain here several days longer, and he may not leave Washington until the time for the meeting of the National Committee in New-York next month. There is some trouble about finding a gentleman willing to undertake the responsibilities of the Chairmanship. Don Cameron has been requested by friends of Gen. Garfield to say that he would be willing to serve, if elected, but Mr. Cameron says simply that he will not act. Gen. Logan has also declined. Gen. Garfield has been asked if he has any preference in the matter. He has not yet fully made up his mind. It is his present intention to make a trip through the country, holding receptions in prominent cities for the purpose of meeting leading Republicans.

Secretary Sherman is not co-operating as he should. He is using his influence and power to gratify personal revenge upon men who fought him at Chicago. The following Federal officers, who were Grant delegates at Chicago, have been since removed by the order or influence of Secretary Sherman: United States District Attorney Mayer, Alabama; Oliver, Superintendent of Public Buildings, Limerick; United States Marshal Bell, of Arkansas; Atkins, Collector of Customs, Savannah, Ga. In the latter case, a son of Herchel V. Johnson, a Democrat, has been appointed. Commissioner Raum would have been removed had it not been for the strong influence brought to bear upon the President.

POLITICIANS SEEKING REST.

GREENBRIER, White Sulphur Springs, West Va., June 18.—Don Cameron has engaged a cottage, and will arrive at White Sulphur Springs on Sunday morning next. Mr. Blaine is also expected.

THE STRIKE AT LEADVILLE.

DENVER, Col., June 18.—Mooney, the leader of the Leadville strike, was arrested here last night on a warrant from the Sheriff of Lake County, while addressing a meeting called to indorse the Leadville strike. No resistance was attempted. He was released this morning. Telegrams from Leadville state that all the Miners' Leagues mustered out except one company. Everything is quiet.

AFTER THE SEEKONK RACES

THE WINNING AND THE DEFEATED OARSMEN.

HANLAN'S STORY OF HIS SUDDEN ILLNESS—HIS COMING RACE WITH TRICKETT—ROSS'S GOOD FORTUNE AND GOOD ROWING—BOYD'S FAILURE A SURPRISE—THE BUNGLING MANAGEMENT.

PROVIDENCE, June 18.—It was impossible last night to obtain accurate information in regard to Hanlan's condition. One boating man, who was present in the Brown University boat-house when the ex-champion paddled up, assured THE TIMES's correspondent that he had examined Hanlan's side, and that there was a distinct rupture, but this statement was positively denied by the oarsman's friends. Hanlan himself was put to bed almost immediately after his return, and access to him was refused. THE TIMES's correspondent saw him this morning, and had a long chat with him, in which he spoke freely regarding his injury and probable future. He described the first attack as narrated in yesterday's TIMES, and said: "Since then [previous to his race with Riley] I have felt no pain of any kind until during the race yesterday. I never was better in my life than I was yesterday morning. I weighed 150 pounds, which is exactly my proper weight, and I felt just like rowing. I would certainly have won had it not been for this thing. I started off with a lead, rowing well within myself, and I was entirely confident until suddenly attacked, a short distance from the turning-stake. It came like a cramp here, [pointing to his left side,] doubling me over sideways, and causing intense pain for a moment. I was compelled to stop rowing, but it passed off, and I went ahead again. I had partly turned the buoy when it was renewed, and as it kept growing worse and worse, I made up my mind to quit. I didn't want to ruin myself permanently, just for the sake of winning one race.

"Do you think you could have won after turning the stake?"

"Yes. Ross was not so far ahead but by a little exertion I might have caught and passed him."

"Was not the pace very fast?"

"Yes, it was—very fast. Ross rowed a splendid race. He was the only one that pushed me. Still, I think I could have beaten him."

"Then he did push you?"

"Yes, he did."

"Has the pain left you?"

"No; I am sorry to say it has not. I went to bed right away after coming in and had a blister put on, but the pain was so great that I did not sleep 10 minutes all night. I have a plaster on it now and feel a little better, but not much."

"Have you had yourself examined by a doctor?"

"No, not yet. I will wait until I get home. I will leave this afternoon by way of Worcester and Troy, and as soon as I reach Toronto I will have my family physician examine me."

"Do you fear that you are ruptured?"

"No; not so bad as that I hope, but I don't like it at all. I expected that something of this kind would come some time. A man can't go on forever in this business without becoming disabled sooner or later. The fact is, I have been doing too much lately. I intend to take the best of care of myself now, and have hopes of getting over the trouble. Whether I will do any more rowing until the date set for the Trickett match will depend entirely on what my doctor says, but I will probably not touch an oar until I start to prepare for that race, if I do then."

"Have you been correctly reported as saying that it is your intention to retire after the race with Trickett?"

"Yes, unless I can get another match race. I will not row against time. It will all depend, however, on what my doctor says."

Hanlan looked well enough in the face; his eyes were bright, and he was walking about as though nothing at all were the matter with him.

The surprise engendered by the result of the contest has not yet subsided. Ross was regarded as sure of third place, Boyd being a very "dark horse" with the betting men, who conceded to him second money, but no one expected that the Nova Scotia giant would be the winner. There is an entire absence of suspicion of trickery. Everybody is satisfied that the race was won on its merits, and Ross has sprung, with a single bound, into general estimation as a sculler worthy to take rank with Hanlan and Courtney. There are two facts that preclude any notion of "selling out." One is that there was little or no money bet on the contest, and the other is Ross's extreme poverty. He was obliged to borrow his training expenses in order to prepare for the race. He rowed in an old boat which was so weather beaten on a previous occasion that he asked a postponement on the ground that the water was a little lumpy, because he feared that any wave striking the canvass top would sift through and placed him at a disadvantage. He was deemed extremely captious at the time, and was ironically dubbed a "smooth-water" man. In conversation with THE TIMES's correspondent he gave the above explanation of his conduct on that occasion, and added, gleefully, showing the crumpled check for $3,000 which had just been paid him: "I'll buy a new boat now."

The contrast between Ross and slight, little Hanlan is very great. His broad, naked back, towering high above those of his competitors, seemed a huge mass of twisted muscles as he came down toward the stake-buoys yesterday. He pulled an even, graceful, and immensely powerful stroke, which fairly made his boat spring through the water. He turned beautifully, and was away in an instant with a lead of more than four lengths of his nearest competitor. The first half of the race was rowed in less than 13 minutes, against the tide, with the wind favoring. On the back stretch, Ross kept straight along in the teeth of the sudden gale and through the rough sea, neither halting nor splashing, and steering with astonishing precision. Had the water been smooth, no one questions that the time would have been the fastest on record. "There was two minutes difference in that water," he said, when spoken to on the subject. In answer to a further question, he responded: "Yes; I could have done better, but there was no need of it. I only pulled hard during the first mile, because Hanlan made me do it. After that I had them all beaten. I could have gone another mile just as well. Five miles has always been my best distance." It is a fact that he ran clean away from the other oarsmen, the majority of whom had been scattered in all directions by the gale. At one time he was a full quarter of a mile in advance. He explained his stoppage on the way home by saying that he nearly ran into a row-boat which had no business in the course, and thus came within an ace of losing the race. When he crossed the line his boat was full of water that he had shipped. He has no fixed intentions for the future, except that he is ready to maintain his victory at any opportunity that may offer. He explains his two defeats since his return from England by saying that he contracted an illness in that country which hung to him until recently. He had now got rid of it, however, entirely, and is in better health than ever before. He acknowledged that he was in perfect condition yesterday.

Boyd's fiasco is another thing that is causing a great deal of comment. Nobody can explain it. He is a magnificent-looking fellow, but was completely used up before half the race was finished. The miserable manner in which everything was bungled by the managers also continues to be a prominent topic of conversation here. Not even the referee is able to give a connected, detailed account of the race from start to finish, and there is no official record of the time made except for the full four miles. Even this is questioned by the majority of those who timed the race privately, and it is probably incorrect. No attention has been paid to Gaudaur's protest.

COLORADO GREENBACKERS.

DENVER, Col., June 18.—The State Greenback Convention met here yesterday, and nominated the Rev. A. J. Chittenden for Governor; Albert Campbell for Lieutenant-Governor, G. W. King for Secretary of State, John H. Pickel for Treasurer, and L. T. Hollingsworth for Attorney-General.

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

THE DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE BOARD EXPLAINED BY DR. HARRIS.

ALBANY, June 18.—The State Board of Health completed its organization yesterday, and to-day its Committee on Vital Statistics, composed of Dr. Moore, Dr. John S. Delavan, James G. Hunt, and Dr. Elisha Harris, in accordance with the instructions of the board, formulated certain orders of business necessary to the completeness of its regular operation. Among these were the adoption of forms of requisitions on the Controller, circulars to clerks of school districts calling their attention to the new law, and also forms for birth returns, burial and transfer permits, certificates of death, and marriage, and still-birth. Dr. Moore read a letter from the Board of Vital Statistics in Buffalo, requesting the board's co-operation in abating a large nuisance in sewerage in that city.

In discussing the intents and purposes of the new State Board of Health, Dr. Elisha Harris, its Secretary, said that it was one of the curious anomalies of State legislation upon health matters that New-York had not heretofore had a general law relative to the registration of births, marriages, and deaths to cover the entire State. There were various special laws covering New-York and a few other large cities, but the effect of these special regulations was such that should a man who had been living in New-York die, even immediately across the Westchester line, his death could not be entered upon the mortality register in New-York City, where it was especially important that every death should be registered. The same was, of course, the case with marriages and births occurring under the same circumstances. A child born outside New-York City, although of New-York City parentage, and possibly only temporarily absent from the City, could not be registered in New-York City. The same was true in regard to other cities where there were special Boards of Health. The law under which the present State Board of Health was authorized, made registration uniform under its supervision throughout the State. "We are charged besides," he said, "to take cognizance of the interests of health and life among all the people of the State, and also to do the very important work of inquiry as to the causes of epidemics and preventible diseases. The Health Officer of the Port of New-York is one of our number. We are also required to suppress nuisances brought officially to our notice, and to exercise, for the whole State, all the sanitary powers and duties now given to only the Health Boards of a few cities. With the establishment of our Health Board, every birth, marriage, and death throughout the State will be recorded and kept upon record. As it is now, many heirs seeking proofs of heirship, are without any recourse beyond the vague, unstrung, and generally illegible records in village churches. There are no records of births or deaths in the office of the Secretary of State, and of marriages there are none later than the colonial period. It is plainly to be seen that our work is not light, and that it is very important. Next to the statistics of pauperism and crime, which go to show the increase in morality or immorality of a State, political economy has no greater object than the statistics of life and death, which go to show its vital and material increase or decrease." Dr. Harris concluded by saying that the board would pay especial attention to the statistics of prevalent diseases.

THE NARRAGANSETT'S SURVIVORS.

A MEETING IN BOSTON TO CONSULT UPON MEANS FOR REDRESS.

BOSTON, June 18.—About 40 survivors of the Narragansett disaster met in this city for consultation this afternoon. The Chairman, L. M. Frederic, of this city, stated that the object of the meeting was to consult as to proper methods of securing a full investigation of the disaster, and, also to provide for obtaining just settlements for losses sustained by the survivors. Several of those present intimated their intention to take all the steps possible to secure indemnity for losses. The management of the Narragansett was commented upon as grossly careless, and a committee was appointed to represent the interests of those present at the meeting and to examine into the company's legal liability.

THE MURDERER OF PORTER.

WITNESSES TO DISPROVE THE ASSERTED INSANITY OF CURRIE.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 18.—A special to the *News* from Marshall, says: "It was expected that argument in the Currie trial would begin this morning, but the testimony in rebuttal was lengthened by the State, who were aiming at breaking down the testimony of L. T. Moore and that of the experts as to the mental condition of Currie at the exact time of the killing. In rebuttal of the testimony of Moore, (the mulatto witness for the defense,) the State introduced Porter Rhodes, (colored,) of Anderson County, who testified to the bad character of Moore as to veracity; that Moore boarded with him [the witness] two months. When cross-questioned by the defense, the witness showed ignorance of the meaning of the word "veracity," and made conflicting statements. James Eastland, of Anderson County, testified that Moore's reputation was bad, and that, in view of what he knew of Moore, he would not believe him under oath.

Bailey, the train-dispatcher of the Texas and Pacific Railway, and W. O. Mack, Texas Express Agent, whose places of business are at the depot, and opposite the scene of the shooting, testified that they saw no persons in front of the lunch house at the time of the shooting; they would not say no persons were there. Both testified that they saw Currie just after the killing, and heard him say, substantially, that he was in for going for the whole theatrical troupe.

The State introduced Hugh McHenry, T. M. Henry, and others in rebuttal of the evidence of Currie's insanity. The witnesses were not experts on the subject of delirium tremens, but could detect nothing irrational in Currie; thought he was drinking heavily. J. M. Bonham, jailer of Harrison County, who has had charge of Currie since his arrest, said Currie required stimulants as a man getting over a debauch; he was stupid; he recognized friends calling on him; was peaceful and without appetite and tremulous. It was four weeks before he recovered, and all the while was under medical treatment. Dr. Ford's evidence, given yesterday, was long and exhaustive on phases of insanity. His conclusion was that Currie was insane at the time of the killing. Both sides rested their cases. The court decided to allow each side seven and one-half hours for argument. The case will probably go to the jury about 6 o'clock to-morrow evening.

MAKING FICTITIOUS PAY-ROLLS.

THE CRIME WITH WHICH A COLLIERY FOREMAN IS CHARGED.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., June 18.—Alexander Jones, outside foreman of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's Indian Ridge Colliery, at Shenandoah, was arrested yesterday for theft of the company's funds. For some time past the Pay Department, at the main office here, has suspected something wrong with the accounts of Indian Ridge Colliery. The matter was placed in the hands of Capt. Alderson, the company's chief detective, and Superintendent Rouse, who has charge of its Shenandoah district, and they finally fixed upon Foreman Jones as the guilty man. His plan of operation was simple but ingenious. He placed fictitious names on the pay-roll of the colliery, when sending it to the main office, and employed boys to call for the money on pay day, representing that they had been sent for it by the men whose names appeared. As the boys were also provided with the wages-checks, which are sent out in advance of pay day, and as Jones was always in the office to vouch for them, this practice created no suspicion for a long time. Yesterday, however, a boy who presented one of the false checks was arrested by Capt. Alderson, and, on being examined, told the whole story. Jones was arrested, and had a hearing last evening, when he was released on bail. No estimate is given of the amount of money the company has lost in this way, but it is said to have amounted to about $160 a month for a long time.

DESTRUCTION BY ARMY-WORMS.

CHESTER, Penn., June 18.—The army-worm is operating in many wheat and rye fields in Delaware County, and the destruction of these cereals is enormous.

DEMOCRATIC DESPERATION

JUSTICE IN INDIANA PROSTITUTED TO PARTY NEEDS.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS OVERTHROWN BY THE SUPREME COURT—THE OPINION A THIN DISGUISE OF PARTISAN PURPOSES—BELIEF THAT IT WILL DRIVE HONEST VOTES FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 18.—The announcement to-day that the Supreme Court had overthrown the constitutional amendments created great excitement, although semi-official announcements in the Democratic organs that this would be done had partially prepared the people for it. Crowds gathered in the streets to discuss the effect of the decision on the coming elections. The opinion is a mass of irrelevant citations and illogical deductions, and is a thin disguise of the partisan purposes of the decision. Although many honest Democrats voted in favor of the amendments, the Democratic leaders fought against their adoption, and since the election have pressed their determination to have them set aside. The only doubt about the result was whether the court would have the courage to obey the party behests.

It is well understood that the principal reason for the overthrow of the amendments was to have the elections in October, so that the Indiana Democrats might say to the Cincinnati Convention that Hendricks must be nominated in order to carry Indiana in October and give the party prestige in November. But the necessity of removing the checks to the importation of Kentuckians was also a cogent argument. The question at issue was whether it required a majority of all the electors in the State to ratify an amendment, or merely a majority of the votes cast. A majority of the votes cast was thought sufficient to ratify the first amendment, which is now printed as section 7 of article 10 in the Constitution. The constitutionality of these amendments was ably argued, but party necessity superseded law and precedent.

Gen. Ben Harrison said to-day: "I do not see how that decision can fail to damage the Democratic Party in the coming elections. The amendments were all for the purpose of securing honest elections and saving public money, and the people have declared their approval of them. While this decision may not offend many Democrats who stick to the party, right or wrong, it will surely drive all the Independents and all honest voters to the Republican Party, and there is no doubt that it will elect our ticket." This is the general sentiment of the Republican leaders. Already a call for an indignation meeting to-morrow night has been published, and the indications are that it will be large and earnest. Dispatches from all parts of the State report great excitement, and indignation meetings to denounce the outrage have been called in many of the towns. This decision will make the campaign exciting, and doubtless a great deal of money will be poured into the State by the Democrats. Some of the conservative Democrats are already frightened at the result of this outrageous prostitution of the highest court of the State, and show their anxiety. Nothing but money and colonization, from Kentucky can save them from defeat. The Republicans intend to make this the issue of the campaign, and as the smallest majority given any amendment was 15,000, and as they have a strong ticket, they are confident of success in October.

The opinion of the court was rendered by Judge Biddle, Judges Hawk and Worden concurring. Judges Niblack and Scott dissent. The opinion is very long, and reviews the history of the act fully, closing as follows:

"This court holds that it requires at least a majority of all the votes cast at the same election to ratify a constitutional amendment. We also hold that as the act of March 6, 1879, is defective in not providing for the count of the aggregate number of votes cast throughout the State on the day of the election, or in not providing some means to find out the whole number of votes cast by which it might be learned what proportion the number cast in favor of the ratification bore to the whole number, there is no source from which this court can ascertain whether the amendment received a majority of all the votes cast at the election or not. As the amendment was submitted upon the day of the general Spring elections through

TOTTINGS OF PARIS LIFE

A "CARNIVAL" OF SCANDAL AND ITS HEROES.

DISHONEST SPANIARDS AND THEIR METHODS—THE ROCHEFORT DUEL—POPULARITY OF THE KING OF GREECE—MLLE. BERNHARDT'S AMERICAN ENGAGEMENT.

PARIS, June 4.—It is not the fault of the Spanish press if all its representatives abroad are not animated with the high sentiments of honor and delicacy which we are accustomed to associate with the chivalrous nation *tra los montes*. But it is unfortunate that, within a period of less than two years, two correspondents of Iberian newspapers should have been taken, red-handed, for picking and stealing. Señor Morales abstracted Mme. Rattazzi's spoons. Opera-glasses are now found to be the specialty of Señor Rodrigues, described upon his cards as "Vice-President of the Spanish Press in Paris, Administrator of the Society of Foreign Volunteers during the war of 1870-71; Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Commander of the Order of Charles III, Correspondent of the *Newspapers El Mediodia*, of Malaga, and *Los Fondos Publicos*." Señor Manuel Rodrigues had titles enough, and, unlike most of the light-fingered gentry, he is perfectly what he represented himself to be when the Commissary of Police asked him to explain how it was that he put Mr. C.'s glasses in one pocket, not being an acquaintance of that gentleman, and how, also, he happened to have three other lorgnettes in another pocket. For some time numerous complaints had been made of the strange disappearance of opera-glasses and fans, also of stray handkerchiefs of price which had been left accidentally on the balcony seats while their occupants were absent in the foyer. Even the manager's glass had been taken, and after such an enormity, the authorities decided to put on the detectives. Manuel was, as I have said, arrested, and though exceedingly indignant at first, finally avowed everything, told that he had been at the business for some months, and that he had quite a collection of such articles at No. 23 Rue des Martyrs, where he resided. So to his domicile went the agents, and there they found 70 opera-glasses, 20 fans, a number of documents, none of them concerning himself; a towel marked Charing Cross Hotel, a lady's pelisse, in Zibeline sable, of great value, and half a dozen men's overcoats. Where did you get them? asked the magistrate. Chiefly at the Opera, the Français, and the Palais Royal—a few at the Odéon—he replied, adding that although he had the entrée at the Opera Comique he had never operated in that establishment, because so few foreigners went there, and he preferred to work where he rarely was exposed to prosecute, not having time enough to stay over during the lawsuit. Manuel was cynical at first, but dissolved in tears as the examination proceeded, saying that he could not account for his violation of the laws of honor which had been, &c., the guiding star, &c., of his existence. But the concierge of No. 28 Rue des Martyrs could account, and did account, for this violation, &c., and M. Guillot decided to commit the hidalgo, and not to admit the plea of kleptomania, when he learned that Hebrew children in the old clothes trade used to come three or four times a week to buy cast-off garments. Cerberus certainly thought Don Manuel used up a great many overcoats and chapeaux de Mars to crush them frequently, but then he was always so elegantly dressed that this circumstance awakened no suspicion, and indeed he had no fault to find with his lodger except that "the dirty Jew clothes-men befouled the stairs with their muddy boots." As to the Israelites themselves they cared nothing about it if hats and coats were of different sizes; they had got good bargains in spoiling this Gentile, and were indifferent as to the origin of the property. So Manuel has gone to prison, as often happens to him who "prigs what isn't his'n," and he will probably soon be joined there by some of his friends, as it seems that there is quite a gang in the same line of business. The detectives, so far, having been unsuccessful in their search for the purloiner of Mme. R.'s fan—worth 500 francs—which disappeared on the same evening, but was not appropriated by this particular Don, who was already under lock and key. It is thought that Rodrigues will turn State's evidence, and that his revelations may compromise a number of individuals until now regarded as shining lights in the foreign colony.

Somebody, some years ago, invented the phrase "Carnival of crime;" the phrase "Carnival of scandal" describes pretty well the present social situation. There never was such a scandals before in fashionable and quasi-fashionable circles. Natives and exotics vie with each other in getting themselves talked about, although it is only simple justice to admit that the exotics are the most successful. Her afflicted parents can find no trace of the transatlantic flower who went off, last week, with her father's coachman. There is a rumor afloat that an elopement with the hair-dresser of another pearl of beauty—she was from the sunny South—was just prevented by the opportune arrival of a friend of the family at the railway station; Agnes has been shut up in a *maison de santé*, and Figaro has accepted 4500 from the family and an engagement in a capillary establishment across the Channel.

Yesterday a very beautiful Pole, who was married only last Winter to a distinguished Russian nobleman, bolted with her brother-in-law, taking with her also the family jewels, and got across the frontier before the Police could stop the fugitives. The newspapers, which were greatly exasperated some months ago by foreign pretensions to ultra-godliness and propriety, gloat over these incidents, calling attention to them as evidence that strangers are no better than natives; yet they do not spare home sinners, and so we learned how M. De R., who was presented by the Princess De X. to the Marquise De Z., ventured to ask the hand of the latter's lovely daughter, and was requested to discontinue his visits; so, too, we were informed of the adventure of Col. De R., whose regiment is in garrison near Paris, with the wife of a notable merchant of the Rue des Jeuneurs, who came home, when her husband was not expected, and was pitchfork into his warrior, got soundly thrashed for his interference, and if now hesitating between a crim. con. prosecution and a duel. But duels have become so common that, except where the parties belong to the upper social strata, they pass almost unnoticed. On an average there are about two a week; Prince Santa Severina had one, 10 days ago, with a Signor Castagni, and is on the eve of another with a gentleman who, over the signature of "Frontin," gave a too finically imaginative account of the first affair; Marquis de Gil de Olivaris called out and killed, on the Belgian frontier, a Count de Lardil, for a difference of opinion on Spanish politics, and there would have been an encounter on Wednesday, between the Marquis de T. and a Spaniard, if the latter's friends had not persuaded him that the mere noise made about a young American lady, to whom the other gentleman, mistaking a mere flirtation for something serious, had written a letter, the worse it would be for her reputation. However, all these are merely isolated events, whereas the duel yesterday morning between MM. Rochefort and Henri Rochefort is a political incident. In the little disturbance on the Place de la Bastille, during the abortive manifestation of the 30d of May, M. Rochefort's son, a lad of about 18, had been roughly handled by the Police. The affair was greatly exaggerated. Its investigation has shown that the young man was in fault; but Rochefort, who idolizes his children, saw in it the continuation of a persecution of which he imagines himself to be the victim since the insurrection of 1871, and so wrote a very insolent letter to the Prefect of Police, in which he spoke most unjustifiably of M. Kœchlin, the Prefect's brother-in-law; M. Kœchlin fought, or rather refused several challenges, but came with one of his cousins, who shot a few days after the duel, but not directly from the wound which he had received. The matter was thoroughly ventilated, and being proved entirely innocent of any foul play, M. Kœchlin was not prosecuted. M. Rochefort, however, chose to express the opinion that justice had been willfully blind, on account of the relationship of him, whom he stigmatized as an "assassin," or something equivalent, to M. Andrieux. M. Kœchlin, without consulting his brother-in-law, once more called him to account, and the last phrase of his letter was: "I shall know, from your answer, whether you have lied, or whether you are as well as you are ill-mannered." Rochefort accepted the challenge immediately; Messrs. Clémenceau and Lockroy consented to be his seconds; Messrs. Chauffour and Dubrugeaud acted for M. Kœchlin, and on Thursday morning the duel was fought with rapiers, not far from Geneva, resulting in a severe wound in the chest of the fiery pamphleteer, who was touched in the first engagement. Sympathy is generally with M. Kœchlin, although I am afraid that this encounter will not be the last of the series, as the boy Rochefort has challenged some one formerly attached to the *Gaulois*, by whom he had been ridiculed for his conduct on the 23d of May, and this person declining to notice the cartel, the chief editor of that journal, M. Arthur Mayer, wrote to M. Rochefort, Sr., that "if he got safely through his encounter with M. Kœchlin he would give him satisfaction, as he could not make himself ridiculous by fighting a boy of 17." M. Mayer's letter, I should add, was sent off four and twenty hours before the duel. It is to be hoped that something will be done to put a stop to these affairs of honor, which have now become as serious as they were absurd when bloodthirsty Deputies used to go out and exchange shots at 40 yards—sometimes in a fog. But political animosity has grown to be very bitter, and there is no knowing what may happen between angry politicians before the present effervescence shall have calmed down.

The King of Greece has been the lion of the past week; he is the first crowned head who has not affected to disdain our Republican court, and, although no official fêtes have been given in his honor—at his own request—the salt of the earth was highly scandalized to notice that he was seated by M. Grévy's side in the Presidential tribune at the Auteuil races last Sunday. It was a horrible blow to the salt, and they will be a long while getting over the exhibition of a Lord's anointed in company with an elect of the people, not to speak of Gambetta and others who made up the party, which afterward dined together quite sociably at the Elysée. It is true that King George is not the descendant of a long line of Hellenic Kings, and was, in a measure, himself an elected sovereign, which, to a great extent, diminishes his prestige and makes his position a less heinous offense against prejudices of caste. Still, it is sad, says the salt, as it shakes its head and wonders what may happen next. The fact is that King George is not a bit like other Kings, and has managed to make himself beloved even by his very turbulent and unruly subjects. He emphatically reigns, but does not even attempt to govern, changing his Ministers and signing decrees in obedience to the will of the nation, never presuming to kick against the popular pricks, as his predecessor sometimes ventured to do. Besides, he has another immense advantage over the Bavarian Prince. It is all very well to say, What's in a name? Roses might smell just as sweetly if they were called dandelions, but nobody named Othon could possibly please the Hellenes. Othon smacks of the West, of the Goths and Teutons. There never was a thorough-bred Greek named Othon, and there never will be; whereas George recalls their patron saint and brings back memories of their hero, George Castriot, who so long kept at bay the janissaries of Mohammed and Amurath. Then, too, George is never sea-sick, and Othon always was when he went on excursions in his yacht to Nauplia and Corinth, and, finally, while Othon was childless, George has six olive-branches, of whom the four eldest have the titles of Dukes of Athens, of Sparta, of Corinth, and of Thebes. The King was here once before, during the Empire, and greatly shocked imperial etiquette by his reply to the Empress Eugénie, asking him who he thought was the most beautiful woman at one of the Tuileries balls, was told: "Pardon me, your Majesty, I am a barbarian, a Cossack. I only know one beautiful woman in the world, my wife." He has been amusing himself during his last visit, just like any ordinary tourist even doing that Mabille where foreign ladies so dearly love to go, shrouded in thick veils, but always recognized by being on the arm of some one who would never venture anywhere with an improper person. After all, why should they not go there and gratify their curiosity? They certainly never will care to go a second time, and the only marvel is how these dancing gardens can still manage to attract so many visitors. There is nothing pretty or graceful in the acrobatic performances, and yet their prestige remains undiminished, even in this age, when nearly every other sort of prestige has disappeared. Rain or shine—for there is a covered hall now, in case of wet weather—Mabille is crowded every night with heterogeneous foreign elements, and among the noisiest patrons of the establishment the majority belong to the Anglo-Saxon colony, which ought to behave better.

Sara Bernhardt signs her engagement to-day with an American impresario for a series of 60 performances to be given at Booth's Theatre, where New-Yorkers will have the opportunity of admiring her wonderful talent next Winter, if her eccentricity does not lead her to Russia before she sails. Her répertoire is composed of "Frou Frou," "La Dame aux Camellias," "Le Passant," "Phedre," "Adrienne Lecouvreur," "Les Pattes de Mouche," "Tartuffe," "Jean Marie," "Ruy Blas" and "L'Etrangère," in some of which she has never appeared before a French audience. She has *carte blanche* for the composition of her troupe, which will probably include some of the artists now playing with her in London, and you may be sure that she will make good situations, being so convinced of her own superiority to every other actor or actress in the world that she will not imitate Faure, who stipulates that none but mediocrities shall ever be cast for the same piece that he plays in. Sara had nearly come to terms with the Vaudeville, but its 1,000 francs per night were refused for the more tempting offer of 3,000, plus one-third of the gross receipts, plus traveling expenses for herself and three companions, and 3,000 francs more per month for her hotel bills. She says that she had declined much more lucrative proposals, but thinks this merited acceptance, because the impresario has lodged 200,000 francs as security at the Banque de France.

RESULTS OF VICTORIA'S RAID.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—A Tucson dispatch says: "A special from Shakespeare, New Mexico, to the *Star* states that the citizens of Silver City and vicinity are almost starving for want of provisions. Not one pound of flour, potatoes, bacon, or the staple necessaries of life is to be obtained for love or money, nor can checks or Eastern exchange be converted into cash, currency being unobtainable. Business is completely prostrated in consequence, both at Silver City and Shakespeare. Victoria's raid is the cause of all this; yet Gen. Hatch telegraphed to Gov. Wallace recently that he knew of no freight trains having been troubled by Indians."

THE SAGINAW RACES.

SAGINAW, Mich, June 18.—Three thousand people witnessed the closing of the races to-day. In the 2:20 class the following is the score:

Alexander	1			Don Quixote	4		
Gray Cloud	2	1	1	Jockey Hall	1	4	1
Palma	3	2	2	Jim Beaubet	2	3	2
Time—2:22½; 2:20¾; 2:23½; 2:22.							

FREE-FOR-ALL TROT.

Dash			
Charley Ford	1	1	1
Rosalie	2	2	2
Time—2:22½, 2:18, and 2:20.			

PACING RACE.

Little Brown Jug	1	1	1	
Ben Hamilton	2	2	2	
Honest Jim	3	3	3	dis.
Time—2:20; 2:20; 2:20; 2:19¾.				

BASE-BALL.

ALBANY, June 18.—Cleveland, 17; Albanys, 6.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Nationals, 3; Baltimores, 1.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 18.—Yales, 1; Chicagos, 19.

NEW-JERUSALEM CONVENTION.

PORTLAND, Me., June 18.—The sixtieth annual session of the General Convention of the New-Jerusalem Church of the United States opened here this morning. In addition to the annual address the President, the Rev. Chauncy Giles, of New-York, delivered a discourse on "Unity Among Brethren."

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, June 18.—The American schooner-yacht Atalanta, of the New York Atlantic Yacht Club, arrived from that port this morning bound for Labrador on a pleasure trip.

QUEENSTOWN, June 19.—The Cunard Line steamer Algeria, Capt. Gill, from New-York June 9 for Liverpool, arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning.

Criticisms on the management of the Covent Garden Theatre by Mr. Gye are particularly severe. The space is given up to Miss Patti and Mme. Albani as the two stars, the performance in other respects being pronounced decidedly slovenly and inefficient. It would seem that in London, as in New-York, the fact has been established that a public will tolerate opera with one or two good artists and a lot of inexpensive or supernumerary singers to fill up the cast. It is a welcome sign of improved taste that a good manager is thereby enabled to make a good profit, and that the patronage of prima donnas will not suffice through an evening of opera.

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD

REVIVAL OF THE OPERATION IN MODERN SURGERY.

PROF. HOWE'S REMARKABLE SUCCESS WITH IT—THE MODE OF SURGICAL PROCEDURE—ITS BENEFITS IN WASTING DISEASE AND TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION.

As a matter of curious information, it was noted some weeks ago, in the course of a brief description of a new instrument for the transfusion of blood, devised by Dr. A. Clendinen, of Fort Lee, that the operation has been increasing in popularity among physicians in general practice during the last few months, and is now favorably discussed by surgeons of high reputation. Dr. Clendinen, as a surgeon in the Confederate service, practiced it with success as a life-saving measure in cases of threatened collapse from hemorrhage, during the war, and has since perfected a method of operating with the instrument, immersed in water heated a little above tissue temperature, which has been favorably spoken of in the Medical Society of the State of New-Jersey. The experiments of Prof. T. Gaillard Thomas, whose surgical rank is undisputed, in transfusing moribund patients with milk rendered alkaline by forms of ammonia or soda, or injected without previous preparation other than attention to temperature, have been fully discussed in the medical and secular journals. Their successful issue was undoubted, and tended to raise the question—settled by recent experiments with albumen—of the capacity of such vital albuminous compounds as animal blood to digest and appropriate food, independent of gastric action. The digestive action of fresh blood on milk has been carefully observed by micro-physiologists, by adding traces of the latter to small quantities of the former placed in microscopic cells and maintained at an even temperature of 90° Fahrenheit during the examination. Blood, then, according to these observations, being capable of digesting milk, there is, to use the words of an eminent practitioner, "no good reason why it should not digest beef-juice, nor why that efficient nutrition should not be injected directly into the circulation in cases of extreme and persistent nausea, whether arising from gastric cancer, from simple gastritis, or from causes less intimately understood than these diseases."

A very full and careful exposition of the present standing of transfusion was recently given by Dr. Joseph W. Howe, Clinical Professor of Surgery in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, before the Brooklyn Anatomical and Surgical Society,* without, however, raising the fundamental question whether the blood of the inferior animals, as, for instance, the lamb or the calf, when injected into the venous system of man, passes into the circulation unaltered, and becomes a part of the life-basis of the patient without metamorphosis, or whether it is transformed and appropriated by a process akin to digestion. There is also the question whether the blood has become deficient in corpuscular elements by long-continued and wasting disease, the restoration of the normal specific gravity brought about by transfusion is a factor in the recovery. Or is the increase of volume important? And, finally, the effect upon the nervous system, together with the stimulant to heart action thus furnished, a primary factor in the amendment? These are among the points which the resuscitated popularity of the operation has raised for with experimental physiology and their solution will not long be left becoming in a few months, unless, as has frequently occurred before after a brief notoriety, the subject drops into oblivion in consequence of some untoward accident.

Ovid, in his "Metamorphoses," speaks of Medea as renewing the youthful vitality of Aeson by transfusing them with blood medicated with vegetable extracts; but it is not until the times of Savonarola that any authentic record of the operation as a life-saving measure occurs. The story is a familiar one. Pope Innocent VIII, as he vowed in his youth, became subject to attacks of coma, which menaced his life, and which his physician thought he could avert by resort to transfusion with the blood of a younger and more vigorous manhood. As he was impatient of the usual delineation, with pigmentation of the skin and subcutaneous pustules; four of less marked vital degeneration than the preceding, but from the same cause, and a large number of cases of pulmonary consumption, all of which temporary improvement has followed. The most remarkable bandits were obtained, however, in the cases of the incurable ulceration and decay of tertiary disease, the sores healing as if by magic, the pigmentation disappearing, and the general health and vitality of the patient following the substitution of fresh blood. The experiment was repeated with the same result, and the result was unsuccessful.

This was a case of venous transfusion. Libavio, in 1615, resuscitated the idea by connecting the arteries of the giver and receiver with silver tubes, and 50 years later Major, of Oxford, performed the series of experiments on dogs described in his work, "De Corde Item Motu, Colore et Transfusione Sanguinis, et de Venæ Sectione," a copy of which (Leyden edition of 1708) was presented by Dr. Howe to the Anatomical and Surgical Society by Dr. E. H. Hartley, with a short disquisition on the book and the impulse given by Lower's successful operations—as described in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1666, and in his letter to Robert Boyle—to the practice of transfusion in Europe. Lower's process was to bleed a small dog until the animal was moribund, then to connect the venous system of the dying creature with the cervical artery of a larger animal, with a heavier vascular pressure. When the smaller dog began to show symptoms of plethora, the supplying artery was tied, and the bleeding was repeated until vital exhaustion supervened. Lower continued the experiment until he had exhausted the circulation of two large dogs by repeated transfusing that of one. He then closed the jugular vein, after, as he says, removing a quantity of blood equal to the weight of the animal's body, and replacing it from the circulation of the two animals killed during the experiment. When released from the grasp of the operation table the little fellow jumped down in the liveliest possible manner, wagged his tail in token of satisfaction, rolled on the grass, and trotted off, sustained evidently by the consciousness of having done something for science. At least, such is Dr. Howe's version of Lower's experiment. The rubber tubing which plays such an important part in Clendinen's instrument, Lowe compensated with a section of the cervical artery of the horse, in order to connect his canulæ with a flexible conjunction, and to prevent the struggles of the two animals from vitiating the experiment.

Denis, of Paris, seized the idea as a remedial measure, and injected 10 ounces of lamb's blood into the veins of a young man who had been bled for fever until delirium was imminent. The patient recovered. Denis next injected 15 ounces into an insane patient with 2 ounces of calf's blood. The man recovered his mental balance, but was again attacked with aberration after a few months of sanity, and died in a few days. The death of this patient created a determined opposition to transfusion, although it had once restored the man's disordered mind; and the operation was forbidden by law, except under circumstances that rendered it impracticable.

From the date of Denis's operation until 1825, when Dr. James Blundell, of London, repeated Lower's experiments and demonstrated, to the profession that blood may be transfused after respiration and action of the heart had been suspended for four minutes, and they were virtually dead—as general death, in distinction from local, or tissue death, is now defined by Prof. Huxley—Blundell also proved experimentally that animal life could be maintained without food for three weeks by occasionally injecting fresh blood into the circulatory system, and was successful in a number of cases of transfusion from man to man.

Prof. Howe cites Morpurgo's statistics, showing 58 per cent. of recoveries in the performance of the operation for hemorrhage, and then reverts to his own experience, which covers three successful cases in hemorrhage; one fond unsatisfactory, and elimination, with pigmentation of the skin and subcutaneous pustules; four of less marked vital degeneration than the preceding, but from the same cause, and a large number of cases of pulmonary consumption, all of which temporary improvement has followed. The most remarkable bandits were obtained, however, in the cases of the incurable ulceration and decay of tertiary disease, the sores healing as if by magic, the pigmentation disappearing, and the general health and vitality of the patient following the substitution of fresh blood. The experiment was repeated with the same result, and the result was unsuccessful.

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CATHOLICS AND INFIDELS

TWO OPPOSING FORCES THAT AGITATE ENGLAND.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE PAPACY—CHARLES BRADLAUGH CONTRASTED WITH COL. INGERSOLL—PRESENT ASPECT OF THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

LONDON, June 5.—It is a fact worth thinking about that Roman Catholicism on the one hand and infidelity on the other are the two chief theological and intellectual forces of the day. Rationalism is a great and growing power in England. The infidelity that is begot of scientific culture is extending in London with a rapidity that church-goers have little knowledge of. Not the least remarkable feature of the times is the singular way in which the new Liberal Government holds out its hands to Catholicism and infidelity, though Mr. Gladstone's majority is acknowledged to be the result of the Nonconformist ticket. Now, the Dissenters are far more intolerant toward priests and unbelievers than the Established Church is; and it is quite certain to-day that if Mr. Gladstone seized Mid-Lothian to indorse his policy of appointing a Roman Catholic to the viceregal chair of India and his toleration of Bradlaugh, the Scotch Presbyterians would vote against him to a man. Indeed, he has already received a numerously-signed protest against his action in this respect. In the past Mr. Gladstone has more than once had to defend himself from the charge of being a Jesuit in disguise. His latest answer was an attack on the Papacy which made Holy Church wince. Nevertheless, it must be accounted a little strange that he has filled the chief position in her Majesty's household with a Roman Catholic, and elected one of the same faith to represent the throne in India. As Col. Ingersoll so well says, the humble bee is most swollen when first hatched, so the convert to Rome is blown out with a sense of his new dignity and importance. Converts are the recruiting sergeants of the Romish Church, and it is nonsense to say that Lord Ripon, Viceroy of India, will not try to advance the interest of his new Church in the East. To what extent he will damage the Protestantism of the Indian rule is another question. Mr. Gladstone has already had to declare in Parliament that Lord Ripon is not a Jesuit. At the same time he has more or less felt it incumbent upon him to fling a protecting shield over the worse than infidel Bradlaugh. Broad, unbiased minds may see in this an example of the Premier's generosity and liberal principle. The diplomat will only look at it as representing the difficulties which a Minister invokes when he merely "runs for office," and does not care a fig how and for what means he gets in, so that he does get in.

As for the question of the oath raised by Bradlaugh, the issue is handicapped with the man. If a person of credit and thought and education, of clean and blameless life, had challenged the oath, he would have tapped an unsuspected spring of sympathy; but Bradlaugh is a mouthing adventurer, the writer of an obscene and filthy book, a demagogue of the worst type. The question before Parliament is, therefore, invested with a good deal of personal prejudice, though it is generally believed Bradlaugh will have fair play, and the forecast of the committee's report is that they will find they have no right to refuse to permit a member to take the oath who is willing to do so. Bradlaugh, you see, has eaten the leek. He declares that he is willing to take the oath, and wishes to do so, and in his evidence yesterday he repudiates his own assertion that the oath will not be binding on his conscience. He now says it will. He contends that the House has no right, according to law, to refuse to allow him to take the oath being willing, as he says he is, to take it in full and without any reservation whatever. When it was first put to him, he says, he did not refuse it, but only asked to be allowed to "affirm." A committee of the House reported that he had no just claim, as the Quakers have, to "affirm." He thereupon presented himself to take the oath, and was opposed by the House, he having in another place declared that the oath would not be binding on his conscience, that he does not believe in God, and that the solemn formality had no more influence upon him than an empty sound. Bradlaugh is now fighting to be allowed to take the oath, and to-day he says it will be binding on his conscience. Was there ever a more unworthy candidate for political and theological martyrdom?

It was suggested in an American journal the other day that Bradlaugh is the Ingersoll of England. There could not be a fiercer libel on Ingersoll. The one is a giant, the other a pygmy; the one is a Hercules, the other a Caliban. Ingersoll has wit and original thought. Bradlaugh has neither. Ingersoll thinks, Bradlaugh compiles. Ingersoll is in earnest. Bradlaugh is a mere "jobber." I don't know whether it is a good thing or a bad thing to have the question of the oath raised by a person of Bradlaugh's character, for want of a better; or whether it would have been better if the question had been brought into the court of history and public opinion by a truly noble and great man. It will not have quite dispassionate treatment under present circumstances, and, if there is any dignity or strength in infidelity, Bradlaugh trails it in the gutter of his "Fruits of Philosophy" reputation, and further weakens the position by withdrawing from the ground which he originally took up. A point is being made by the Opposition in regard to Bradlaugh's election which may be taken as a wayside illustration of the thorough office-seeking character of the general election. Neither Mr. Gladstone nor any other chief of the Liberal Party dreamed that they would do more than reduce the Conservative majority by 50 or 60. Therefore, not a stone was left unturned, and every chance was created. Hence Mr. Bradlaugh was counted into the chances, for every vote was a vote. Therefore, Mr. Adam, the Liberal whip, arranged that a third Liberal candidate at Northampton should be withdrawn in favor of Bradlaugh; and Mr. Morley, the great Nonconformist member for Bristol, wrote a letter approving of Bradlaugh's candidature. This is looked upon as a Gladstonian alliance with Bradlaugh; and Mr. Chaplin, the young and active Lincolnshire member, "chaffs" the Nonconformist voters at Bradford this week with these details, and says: "But for the interference of a private member your Gladstone Government would have allowed Bradlaugh to take the oath, thus turning into mockery and ridicule one of the most solemn proceedings of Parliament." Thus the Conservative Opposition point on one side to the Liberal patronage of Papal power in official life, and on the other to toleration, not to use a milder phrase of infidelity, the degradation of marriage, and all the other horrors represented by Charles Bradlaugh. The Nonconformists, however, have one source of consolation, one concession from Parliament—the Government Burials Bill, which is to give the parochial and religious rights in the Church of England burial-grounds. These privileges ought to have been theirs long ago. Even now the new act which the Government is pledged to pass is not a large-hearted or generous-minded one. It is hampered with many provisions and limitations, but it is the thin end of the wedge which the Nonconformists must eventually drive home. It only requires a few exhibitions of clerical bigotry to complete this reform, and every church has its narrow-minded priests. While, however, the English Establishment and the Dissenters are fighting over the very low wall that divides them theologically, the Puritans are planting chapels and monasteries all over the land; are finding places for their seminaries in the very heart of our Government, and English Protestant parents are sending their children to be educated in Continental Romish schools, because the British boarding-school for girls is, as a rule, a den of sexual intrigue and a diseased system of extortion and plunder.

The Nonconformists in England will, no doubt, prove to be the bone and muscle and intellectual strength of the land when the next fight between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism comes about in England. Just as certain as the European war now being prosecuted in the Transvaal will end in a drawn battle, so the conflict that one day must arise between these bitter old enemies, Protestantism and Catholicism. An English Churchman as a rule are more tolerant and allow a wider margin to those of a different faith than the Dissenters do. A canon and a doctor of divinity in the Church were on the platform a day or two since, at the Sunday Society. Dean Stanley and many other divines of the Church favor the objects of the society, which desire the opening of museums, picture galleries, public gardens, and such like institutions on the Sabbath. The most strenuous opponents of the League are the Dissenters, who, had they power, would model the English Sunday on the lines of the Scotch Sabbath, the puritanical "according to Ingersoll, of the Presbyterian Church. Lord Denbrook is the Chairman of the Sunday Society. In his address he instanced many proofs of progress in modifying the severities of the seventh day, including the Grosvenor Gallery Sunday exhibitions, and the opening of the Manchester Public Library. Curiously enough, he did not refer to the chief, but recent, step carried made under the late Government, the carrying of the establishment of a band of workers, chiefly for Sunday customers, in Kensington Park. Whether it is their contemplating things at a stand-point of 5,000 miles away, your correspondent sees more of the game than those who watch London life from the London stand-point. I cannot say; but it does often fall to my lot to see and record events and movements, social, political, artistic, and religious, which utterly escape local observation and record. I was the first to draw public attention to this undemonstrative reform of the coffee-tavern in Regent's Park, and you will remember that I presented it to your notice from the Sabbatarian point of view. There is no more remarkable instance of Sunday reform than the seventh day scene in Regent's Park of hundreds of people sitting inside and outside of a coffee shop taking harmless refreshments and listening to the strains of a professional orchestra. This in a public park belonging to the Queen is a far bigger fact than the opening of the Grosvenor on a Sunday, or the concession made to public opinion at Manchester. Yet the Sunday Society, with Lord Dunraven in the chair, overlooks it entirely. There is a good deal of the blind leading the blind business in English public life. I suppose his Lordship's Secretary, or the Secretary's wire-puller, did not properly prime him with facts and figures. I notice an important decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana in THE TIMES, touching the selling of cigars at a hotel-stand on Sunday, which is quite in opposition to the judgments of English courts. But one day, when the British Legislature gets sufficiently free from foreign questions and personal politics to attend a little to home affairs, the Sunday question will be honestly and tolerantly tackled. The result which would do most for religion and morality, and for social advancement, would be the closing of every bar-room and public house from Saturday night until Monday, and the opening during the same period of every coffee tavern, "eating-house," public museum, and educational institution in the three Kingdoms.

THE TRADE IN FOREIGN FRUIT.

HOW MANY ORANGES, LEMONS, BANANAS, PINEAPPLES, &C., ARE BROUGHT HERE.

The facts with regard to the trade in foreign fruit at this port are interesting as showing the details of a large business, and one serving, in greater measure than is generally supposed, to assist in swelling the Government revenue. In the following report, which is from the pen of a gentleman whose position and experience give additional importance to what he says, some of the more suggestive and striking statistics are given. The report is the eleventh annual one prepared by him, and relates to the foreign fruit received at this port during 1879. He says:

In the present report there is to be observed an increase, generally small, in most of the imports of fruit from the West Indies, and a greater increase in the quantity of fruit imported from the Mediterranean. The revenue derived by the Government from the trade, of course, shares in the increase. The liability to loss and damage resulting from the uncertainties of a sea voyage forms an important factor in the conduct of the fruit trade, and serves to make it extremely hazardous from year to year. The importation of Mediterranean fruit at the port of New-York during the year 1879 consisted of 108 cargoes by steamers and 54 by sailing-vessels, and comprised 260,732 boxes and cases of oranges and 200,000 of lemons, showing an increase of 36 cargoes by steamers and 24 by sailing-vessels, and of 253,726 boxes and cases over the importations of 1878. The number of oranges was 226,751,325, of which it is asserted 119,676,287 perished on the voyage, a loss of 50 per cent. The number of lemons was 140,000,000, of which it is asserted 112,455,460 perished on the voyage, a loss of 95 per cent. Total number of oranges and lemons, 366,697,976; boxes and cases of oranges and lemons, 1,761,324. There were 44,385 barrels and 56,781 half-barrels of grapes imported, also a loss of 28 per cent, a slight decrease compared with the imports of the preceding year.

The trade in Mediterranean fruit during the past year has been disastrous to the parties engaged in it, especially to the producers. The period of 1878 fruit was as a rule very low, particularly in the case of oranges imported from Catania and Palermo. These were seriously affected by a parasite which greatly impaired their value. A large proportion of the fruit arrived in bad order. The writer, who had had large experience in the success ful cultivation and management of all varieties of fruit trees, suggests to the producers of oranges and lemons a very simple remedy to insure speedy extermination of this destructive insect. The remedy consists in thoroughly scouring the bodies and all large limbs of the trees with common hard soap and sharp sand. One or two applications will entirely eradicate the parasites, and render the bark of the trees perfectly smooth and healthy. Had this simple process been applied to the orange trees of Mediterranean fruit-growers years ago they would not have been destroyed by this dreaded pest. The writer would simply add that he has successfully destroyed untold millions of parasites by the application of the remedy that these trees have. He again begs to express the obligations he is under to Mr. Frederick S. Robinson, of this City, for valuable information received in relation to the quantity of Mediterranean fruit imported into New-York during the past year; also to Messrs. William Kuth, of the Auditor's office, in relation to the value of green fruit usually arriving at this port, and the different countries whence it is imported.

The importations of oranges from the West Indies consisted of 18 cargoes and several parts of cargoes, by 17 sailing-vessels and 1 steamer, from Jamaica, as follows: Of the above, 21,988 barrels were from Kingston, Jamaica, and comprised 7,480,100 oranges, of which 3,293,525 perished on the voyage. There were 14 cargoes of 863 barrels imported from Nassau, comprising 4,958,000 oranges, of which 1,818,126 perished on the voyage; from Havana, 7,813 barrels, comprising 2,807,775 oranges, of which 1,009,480 perished; from Nassau, 3,764 barrels, comprising 919,000 oranges, of which 330,840 perished; from Mexico, 2,000 barrels, 1,000,000 oranges, of which 360,000 perished; from Aspinwall, 1,000 barrels, 500,000 oranges, of which 180,000 perished; from Trinidad, 445 barrels, comprising 256,917 oranges, of which 214,498 perished; from Aruba, one cargo, comprising 100,000 oranges, of which 17,000 perished; from Curaçoa, 1,000 barrels, 500,000 oranges, of which 250,000 perished; from Guadeloupe, 1,000 barrels, 500,000 oranges, of which 250,000 perished. The above shows a grand total of 16,309,491 oranges, of which 7,817,766 perished, an average loss of 48 per cent. There were also imported in two cargoes and 7,610 barrels of oranges over the imports of the preceding year. The principal importers in this City who are engaged in the trade with the Island of Jamaica, and in the West India trade generally, are Messrs. A. Lanrau & Co., Gustav Schwab, William Dorgan & Co., De Cordova, E. McGee Eskinazi, H. F. Dyer & Co., Gomez & Pearsall, Edward Tilton, G. Wessels, Joseph Stines, and Joseph S. Johnson.

The importation of bananas from the West Indies the past year consisted of 102 cargoes by sailing-vessels. Of these there were 90 cargoes from Baracoa, comprising 121,868 bunches, and 12 cargoes from Port Antonio, comprising 26,288 bunches; from Kingston, per steamers, 37,985 bunches; from Montego Bay, per steamers, 36,194 bunches; from Trinidad, per steamers, 1,000 bunches; from West Indies, imported from the West Indies, 226,004, of which 72,516 perished on the voyage, an average loss of 32 per cent. There were also imported from Aspinwall, per 33 steamers, 240,000 bunches of bananas, of which 86,000 bunches perished on the voyage, an average loss of 17½ per cent. There was an excess of 40,000 bunches of bananas over the imports of the previous year, and a decrease in loss of 22½ per cent. The principal, and in fact the only, importers of Aspinwall bananas in this City are Messrs. Frank Brothers, Seymour Hatt, and Joseph D. Rathbun, who compose the present firm under the name of Frank Brothers & Co.

The importations of pine-apples consisted of 88 cargoes and parts, 50 per cent as follows:

Cargoes, 50 per cent	267,014	44,502 50
Pine-apples, 50 per cent	105,342	17,557 00
Total	372,476	$62,059 50

Loss, pine-fruit, mashed, plantable, mangoes, mandarins, bananas, cocoa-nuts, citrons, oranges, pears, mixed, apples, and watermelons, 75 per cent | 1,018 | $61 08
Grenadas, Dec | 2,000 | $120 00
Total | 374,476 | $62,241 58

A comparison of the rates of green fruit imported in 1877 with that of 1878 shows an increase in value of $161,000, and of duty, $66,000.

S. H. SOUTHWICK,
United States Inspector of Customs Surveillance, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO'S WEALTH

A POPULATION OF BONANZA SPECULATORS.

WHAT "HARD TIMES" MEANS ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE — THE PIONEER MINERS AND THE SPECULATORS—PROGRESS OF MINING DEVELOPMENT AND STOCK GAMBLING.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—Intelligent students of California history profess to see a marked improvement in business circles, following somewhat tardily the revival of prosperity East. "Hard times" in San Francisco is a phrase that would mean almost "flush times" in an Eastern city, and means an absence of free-handed living and extravagant luxury rather than the presence of pinching poverty and cramped means. A review of the causes that have built up San Francisco will give, perhaps, a clearer understanding of the present so-called depression, which the Californian claims is entirely independent of the course of trade in the East.

A comparison of the wealthy business men of San Francisco now and those of 1849 would be invidious, inasmuch as the wealthy ones now came here then rich only in expectation of securing an abundant share of the yellow dust with which nature has so abundantly supplied this coast. After the placer diggings had been substantially gleaned, and those who had gathered the rich harvests, satisfied with their thousands, had departed for the East, those who may now be considered the solid men of California remained to dig still deeper into the golden store-houses of the coast. All had endured the greatest hardships in following up an existence which we now term, familiarly, "roughing it," while those who had cast their lot here permanently formed associations with each other which practically continue to the present time in social as well as business relations. It may be said that wealth has not so much to do with San Francisco society as early associations and affiliations. To be a pioneer now seems to be a sufficient key to the entree of either the wealthiest or the most overestimated community in the world. The title "Pioneer" in California is as much a patent of nobility as is that of the aristocracy of Great Britain, where blood and not money is the *sine qua non* of a welcome reception to the society of upper-tendom.

In this connection it may be said that another reason for the exclusive tendency of the social relations in San Francisco arises, in some instances, from the lack of educational facilities of the now wealthy pioneers. Naturally enough, the idea of wealth is connected with that of education, good manners, &c., and the *nouveau riche* naturally enough seeks to conceal his mental deficiencies by adopting select social relations, confining himself to the "hail-fellow-well-met" company of his early associates in the struggle for wealth. It would be untrue to say that the acquisition of immense wealth has hardened the heart of the successful Californian. On the contrary, it may be said with truth that for real, whole-souled generosity the wealthy men of California are unequaled. This is meant to include only the real Californian, or pioneer who acquired their wealth by hard labor in the diggings. Those who came later, belonging to the kid-glove gentry, and who acquired wealth through the unfortunate American tendency to speculation, are not up to the average.

One distinguishing characteristic of the millionaire on this coast is his ability to retain the proceeds of his successful speculations. These speculations have arisen in two different ways. First, when the surface diggings were thought to have been exhausted the inquisitive miner, not satisfied with the gold droppings of the streams and hillsides, followed the golden current, so to speak, to its source, and developed ledges containing ore of enormous richness. This led to the opening of quartz mines, and developed a source of wealth practically exhaustless. The second way in which wealth was unknown to the average miners was purchased at a low price, by the more thoughtful and knowing ones, so that in a very few years the "survival of the fittest" was practically demonstrated, and the greater part of the richest mines became the property of the bonanza kings. Then, when the concentration of wealth and power developed a wealth of untold millions, not "in sight," but in golden eagles, all who could became prospectors, and the whole coast once more resounded with the hammer and pick of the miner. Then lack of means to develop really good mines, and ignorance as to whether a mine of real value, led to the idea of bargain and sale in mines, instead of the slower and more expensive process of extracting the metal from the ore.

The development of good mines proving a source of profit to their owners, they remained in their possession, but the poor or "wild-cat" mines passed from hand to hand like a counterfeit dollar. The stoppage of these latter transactions is now one cause of the depression in business.

The second source of wealth to some and woe to others arose from stock transactions. Mines were held too high and beyond the reach of the man of small capital. To satisfy the cravings of small investors a generous and open-hearted system was adopted, whereby he who could not purchase a mine, or a large share therein, could acquire a small interest by means of a delicately-tinted and valuable-looking document called a mining share. In the outset the plan worked favorably for the shareholder as well as the mine-owner. The mines then produced, and no thought of a non-producing or non-dividend-paying mine probably found place in the mining business. But visions of wealth drew to this coast a more refined and business-like class of men. They came, like the Greeks of old, bearing gifts, and transformed a peaceful, money-making community into an ample theatre of stock-gambling. All and were bitten except a fortunate few, who, as was said above, possessed of the uncommon faculty of retaining their fruits of their speculations. Their methods of operating were various, but they were generally inspired by exclusive knowledge of the inside workings of the properties, obtained frequently from employes having peculiar opportunities for learning the extent and richness of the ore bodies. The millions possessed by the bonanza kings and their subordinates flowed to them as naturally as streams flow into the ocean. Every dollar they have acquired has been given to them by the stock investors, who would have suffered less anxiety of mind and been infinitely richer had he bestowed the amount directly instead of indirectly through the farcical medium of mining stocks. The element of speculation has not and never can be quenched by reverses. The creation of a mining bureau in New-York City was hailed as the savior of the stock-gambler on this coast. The virtuous attempts of Constitution-makers to relieve the crazy financier by law, on the same principle that inebriate asylums are established for the reformation and cure of the disease called drunkenness, was also hailed as the salvation of many. But, alas! the New-York Mining Exchange, although its members were not Californians, knew the difference between "wild-cat" mines and bonanzas, and the experience of two weeks ago, when, for the first time in many months, a "boom" existed here in certain stocks, reformation was forgotten, and the temptation to do so "just once more" seemed to excite the whole population to frenzy, and the temptation held out by the bonanza firm was eagerly swallowed by the gullible public. The object of the "boom" having been accomplished, and the bonanza men having once more added to their fortune, the "boom" disappeared, and the market fell flatter than before. It is useless to argue with a community that cannot understand that those who control stocks will never "bull" them for the sake of purchasing or "bear" them for the sake of selling, yet the unfortunate speculator, here as elsewhere, has always and probably will always buy when stocks are up and sell when they are down.

Nearly all the wealthy men of San Francisco have become rich through mining interests. The exceptions are a few dry goods merchants, several real estate and a number of liquor dealers, and the railroad kings. San Francisco has no large manufacturing interests, but seems to be the point whence may follow a great development in this direction. The effect upon San Francisco of the completion of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad is yet problematical, but it will undoubtedly rob the city of the large amount of freight that is now brought here to be reshipped to Southern California, Arizona, and New-Mexico and Mexico. The superior enterprises of the New-York and Chicago merchants in invading the territory of San Francisco merchants with traveling men has cut off a large percentage of that trade which the California merchant expects to retain on the old-time basis of liberal profits and no competition. All these things add to the present uncertainty, and seem to work against the prosperity of the city.

Besides the milling interests of San Francisco, the next great source of wealth comes from the railroads. Built up by large Government subsidies and controlled by a monopoly whose movements are as silent as those of Masonry, their influence is felt in every department of both public and private life, political, social, and commercial. Controlling every avenue to the coast, and every means of communication within the borders of the State, the Central Pacific Company holds sway over the fate and fortunes, in some shape or other, of the whole population. It is presumable, however, that the railroad company understands the management of its business, and that it would not injure the prospects of any locality by discrimination in freights, unless it were to advance the personal interests of its members in some other locality. Many complaints have been made, particularly in Southern California and Arizona, on this score, and the State Railroad Commission, which has a limited discretionary power in the regulation of freights and passenger rates, in a recent session at San Bernardino endeavored to ascertain the truth of many charges, but, strange to say, those who were most violent in their denunciations neglected to appear or failed to establish that any unjust discrimination had been practiced.

The people of San Francisco seem to have become educated to the idea that they must leap into a fortune at once, and their big bonanza at Virginia City having failed, they do not appear to be willing to exert themselves to hunt for wealth in other directions, such as the development of manufacturing, trade, and agricultural interests. Almost the entire population is imbued with the passion for speculation, and if a new bonanza as big as the one in Nevada were to be discovered either there or near here, stocks would mount again to absurd figures, and San Francisco would again pass through the period of flush times to again suffer as she has during the past two years.

THOUGHT WITHOUT LANGUAGE.

THE NARRATIVE OF A DEAF-MUTE — HIS FIRST THOUGHTS AND EXPERIENCES.

From the Washington Star, June 12.

At the meeting of the Anthropological Society, held at the Smithsonian Institution on Tuesday, 1st inst., Prof. Samuel Porter, of the National Deaf-mute College, at Kendall Green, read a very interesting paper entitled "Is There Thought Without Language? Case of a Deaf-mute." After quoting Darwin, MAX MULLER, and others as to children and deaf-mutes having no form of mental action which distinguishes them from the brutes, Prof. Porter comments on their views, and cites Archbishop Whately as saying: "A deaf-mute before he has been taught a language—either the finger language or reading—cannot carry on a train of reasoning any more than a brute * * * until he is in possession of some system of arbitrary general signs." The importance of an accurate ascertainment of the facts concerning the mind of the uninstructed deaf-mute, Prof. Porter says, is sufficiently evident, and he offers the narrative of Mr. Melville Ballard, a teacher at the Columbia Institute and graduate of the National Deaf-mute College, as throwing light on the inquiry:

Mr. Ballard says that in his infancy he communicated with his parents and brothers by natural signs or pantomime. His father, believing that observation would help to develop his faculties, frequently took him riding. He continues that it was during a ride two or three years before he was initiated into the rudiments of written language that he began to ask himself the question, "How came the world into being?" and his curiosity was awakened as to what was the origin of human life, its first appearance, the cause of the existence of earth, sun, moon, and stars. At one time, leading a large family, he asked himself the question, "Is it possible that the first man that ever came into the world rose out of that stump? But that stump is only a remnant of a once magnificent tree; and how came that tree? Why, it came only by beginning to grow out of the ground, just like these little trees now coming up;" and he dismissed from his mind as absurd the connection between the origin of man and a decaying old stump. He had no idea of what suggested to him the question as to the origin of things, but he had gathered from his parents the fact that a child, of the propagation of animals and the production of plants from seeds. The question that occurred to his mind was whence came the first man, the first animal, and the first plant at the remotest distance of time, when there was no man, no animal, no plant, things he knew all had a beginning and an end. He thought most upon man and the earth, and believed that man would be annihilated, and there was no resurrection beyond the grave. It was when he was 9 years old that he began to understand the descent from parent to child, and he was about 8 or 9 years old when he began to ask as to the origin of the universe. Of the form of the earth, he inferred from a look at a map of the two hemispheres, and of the sun and the immense disks of matter lying near each other; that the sun and moon were two round, flat plates of illuminating matter, for which he entertained a sort of reverence, and thought from their coming up and going down that there must be a certain something having power to govern their course. He believed the sun went into a hole at the west and came out at another at the east, traveling through a great tube in the earth, descending the same curve as it (the sun) seemed to describe in the sky. The stars seemed to be very little suns, and he thought the globes how vainly he endeavored to comprehend this subject until he came to school, at 11 years of age.

Before this he had been told by his mother that there was a mysterious being up in the sky, but when she could not answer his questions he gave it up in despair, feeling sorrowful that he could not obtain a definite idea of the mysterious Being one up in the sky. For a year after his admission into the school for deaf-mutes he attended divine service every Sunday, and though he studied these simple words, he never acquired any idea of them. He attended the chapel services, but they were almost unintelligible, owing to his imperfect knowledge of the sign language of the lecturer. Until the close of his fourth year he had a small catechism, containing a series of questions and answers. He was now able to understand the sign language employed by his instructors. It may be said that his inquiring disposition ought to have been satisfied by the answers; for when he had learned of the creation of the universe by the one great ruling Spirit, he began to ask himself, Whence came the Creator? and set himself to inquiring after His nature and origin. While he revolved this question he asked himself, How ever knew the nature of God and comprehend His infinity after we enter His kingdom?" and would it not be better for us to say, with the patriarch of old, "Canst thou by searching find out God?"

Prof. Porter discusses this case, and notes that Mr. Ballard had acquired some words, tell some objects from others, &c. He says: "Allowing to the brutes the utmost that can be claimed for them, it is not still plain that man has faculties which we cannot conceive as developed out of, or as simply continuous in degree of, anything that he possesses in common with the lower animals. * * * What-ever may be the similarity in the way in which the impressions are produced or in the structure of the organs, and whatever may be the dependence upon organic action—physiologically—of sensations or perceptions, those of the eye are different in themselves and imply a special gift or power not implied in those of the ear, or the head, or the tongue. It is not thus with the acts of the reason as compared with the working of the lower faculties. * * * That the two have some elements in common does not prove them to be throughout of the same order or render it possible for one to be developed out of the other. And of the eye of the soul, the higher reason by which we look through the universe of things, cannot look in upon itself and clearly discern its own nature and processes, we ought not, therefore, considering what is essential and essential mystery, and to assimilate it to those lower and subsidiary faculties which we can bring under its scrutiny. That by which we understand all things must be essentially superior to anything else that is understood by it. If man has special endowments which set him in a rank above all other creatures on this globe of the earth, it cannot be well for him to renounce, disown, or barter away his birthright. Would not a true science that should comprehend all the phenomena and all the facts be able to characterize man by some other words than as the two-handed variety of the primates?"

One of the most interesting features of this meeting was Mr. Ballard, by signs, explaining how his mother informed him that he was going away to school, where he would read from a book, write and fold a letter, and send it to her, &c., and also, by pantomime, reciting how a hunter, after killing a squirrel, accidentally shot and killed himself. Mr. Ballard's signs and gestures with the expression of his countenance, as he conveyed his meaning perfectly to the audience, and, in the words of a member, the expression of the eye was language which could not be misunderstood.

REMOVING THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

From the London Daily Telegraph.

It is stated that a Ministerial application is about to be made to the Governors of Dulwich College for a site on their magnificent property with the view of adding the gallery of pictures bequeathed to Alleyn's Charity by Sir Francis Bourgeois as a separate wing to the proposed Grand National Building at Dulwich. Whether this odd rumor have any foundation or not, it would be a fortunate thing for London. In any case, the removal of the National Gallery from its existing position cannot be looked upon as anything more than a remote potentiality. Still, while fencing the storm of opposition with which the proposal would be met by the friends—or professed friends—of popular art education, the migration of the national museum of paintings from Charing Cross to the rural shades of Dulwich might be advocated on more than one ground. In the first place, there would be an immense gain in purity of atmosphere. Next, Dulwich is only a short distance from the metropolis, and is easily accessible by railway and omnibus while foreigners and country cousins desirous of visiting the gallery could be able to enjoy a pleasant day, outing as well as an art pilgrimage. Finally, the existing National Gallery is grievously mourned by sidesmen. The lamented Mr. Bidwell Bury has prepared plans for meeting the last-named pitiful handicap; seven, indeed, of the eminent gentlemen's names in the hands of the Government vandal, and if the National Gallery could be transferred to Dulwich, and subsequently pulled down in process of time, it might be safely left to the tender mercies of Sir Gilbert Scott, the old building down bodily and erecting a range of new and splendid Government offices on its site.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 18, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	40	Hops, bales	72
Bark, Peru, bags	90	Hides, dry, skins	13,464
Beans, bbls	94	Hides, salted	250
Bone-ash, pkgs	1	Hides, buffalo	1,200
Bones, bags	1,515	Hides, bbls	1,200
Cork-wood, bbls	100	Hides, pkgs	200
Cotton-seed-meal, bags	700	Oil-cake, pkgs	2,000
Cotton-seed-cake, bags	670	Oil-meal, bags	1,000
Copperas, bbls	475	Peas, bags	1,000
Dried Fruit, pkgs	1,200	Pork, pkgs	175
Eggs, pkgs	1,200	Lard, pkgs	3,011
Flour, bbls	10,000	Lard, kegs	1,000
Grain, bbls	250	Butter, pkgs	7,331
Corn-meal, bags	115	Cheese, pkgs	22,000
Wheat, bushels	200,000	Starch, pkgs	4,000
Corn, bushels	30,000	Starch, boxes	50
Oats, bushels	83,800	Tallow, pkgs	125
Rye, bushels	42	Tobacco, hhds	1,451
Malt, bushels	6,400	Tobacco, pkgs	1,349
Oat-meal, pkgs	135	Whisky, bbls	1,349
Oil-meal, bags	670	Wool, bales	83
Potash, pkgs	97		

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Less inquiry has been reported, since our last, but prices have been without change of moment.

COFFEE.—Held firmly, but rather dull, to-day; 800 bags Maracaibo, 500 bags Laguayra, and 600 bags Costa Rica sold on private terms.

COTTON.—Options (sellings have been again comparatively lifeless. Prices have been quoted up, however, 100 points on nearer offerings.....Early delivery quoted steadily, on a much more active movement, chiefly for shipment.....Sales have been reported, for prompt delivery, of 10,407 bales, including 131 bales to spinners and 10,276 bales to shippers.....Low Middling at 11¾c.@11¾c.; Middling at 12c.@12⅛c.; Fair at 13¾c.@14c.....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 97,300 bales, basis of Middling, as follows: 5,000 bales, deliverable during June; 5,000 bales, during June-July; 5,000 bales, during July; 5,000 bales, during July-August; 5,000 bales, during August; 5,000 bales, during August-September; 5,000 bales, during September; 5,000 bales, during September-October; 5,000 bales, during October; 5,000 bales, during October-November; 5,000 bales, during November; 5,000 bales, during November-December; 5,000 bales, during December; 5,300 bales, during January; 13,785 bales, during January-February; 13,400 bales, during February; 13,400 bales, during March; 13,400 bales, during April; 13,400 bales, during May.....Consolidated exports (six days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 14,232 bales; to the Continent, 15,404 bales; to France, 2,000 bales; consolidated stock as all the ports, 227,426 bales. Stock in New-York, 129,599 bales.....The exports hence for the week, 12,753 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
June	500	11.65@11.74
July	6,900	11.73@11.76
August	20,500	11.77@11.82
September	4,900	11.18@11.81
October	1,000	10.77@10.80
November	2,900	10.42@10.47
December	2,000	10.61@10.66

Transferable orders issued at 11.75.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
June	11.67@11.69	11.73@11.75
July	11.69@11.72	11.77@
August	@11.75	11.82@
September	11.10@11.17	11.80@11.81
October	10.77@10.80	10.80@
November	10.56@10.60	10.65@
December	10.59@10.60	10.69@
January	10.69@10.70	10.78@10.74

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

June	11.64	October	10.79
July	11.67	November	10.57
August	11.72	December	10.59
September	11.13	January	10.69

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS.—A limited demand has been noted for most kinds of Drugs and Dyes at drooping prices, since our last report, which has been reported in English Chemicals at irregular figures.....Essential Oils dull and weak.....Dyewoods in very low request.....Logwood dull and weak at about previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Less call has been reported to-day from all sources for State and Western Flour, which, however, ruled little in price.....Low Extras suited to the export interest attracted a moderate share of attention. Choice to fancy Extras were sought after by home trade buyers, and were held confidently as in reduced supply. No. 2 Flour was in fair request, but not pressed for sale.....Medium grades of Flour generally rather dull, but not pressed for sale.....Sales have been reported since our last of 15,150 bbls. Minnesota Clear, including 1,000 bbls. at $4 90 for west; 1,950 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $3 75@$4 25 for inferior to choice, (of which 400 sacks, delivered in store, sold at $4 15); 5,800 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, in the range of $5 00@$5 50 for fair to fancy, mostly at $5 00@$5 75; and South American brands, mostly at $5 50@$6 00.....Rye Flour sold in very choice and $5 50 for ordinary, and poor to strictly fancy English brands at $5 85@$6 50, the latter an outside figure.....Corn Meal quiet and steady. City Mill product, for Europe, at $5 10@$5 50, as to quality; $3,300 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in lots, at $4 10@$4 25, and 1,000 bbls. Kiln-dried, at $4 10@$4 15; 2,000 bbls. do. do., straight Extras, (these at $4 50@$4 60, equal to 700 bbls. weat at $4 10); 1,900 bbls. do. do., straight Extras, (these at $5 25@$5 75 for inferior to strictly choice, and up to $6 for fancy); 1,500 bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, at $5 75@$6 00 for very fancy, mainly at $5 85@$6 00, the latter an outside figure; and $3 10@$5 00 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, including 1,000 bbls. fair at $3 75@$4 00; 2,000 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, at $4 10@$4 25; 2,000 bbls. do. do. straight Extras, (these at $4 50@$4 60, equal to 700 bbls. weat at $4 10); 1,900 bbls. do. do., straight Extras, (these at $5 25@$5 75 for inferior to strictly choice, and up to $6 for fancy); 1,500 bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, at $5 75@$6 00 for very fancy, mainly at $5 85@$6 00, the latter an outside figure; and $3 10@$5 00 bbls. Winter Wheat Patent Extras, (these at $4 25@$4 35, the latter for strictly choice, and $4 50@$5 00 for fancy); 700 bbls. Southern Extras, mostly at $4 25@$4 35, the latter for choice; and 200 bbls. Rye Flour, at $5 00@$5 50.....Sales reported of 475 bbls. went in lots, chiefly Extras, at $5 10@$5 75 for strictly fancy, mostly at $5 40@$5 50.....Rye Flour dull, but steady. Sales noted of 200 bbls., in lots, mainly fair to very choice Superfine State, at $4 00@$4 90, and up to $5 10 for fancy brands.....Corn-meal quiet. Sales reported of 200 bbls. Brandywine, at $3 00@$3 10 for ordinary to good, and $3 25 for Yellow Western at $2 50@$2 75, and fancy do. at $3.....Sales reported of 850 bbls., of which 300 bbls Brandywine, at $3 10, and 550 bbls. Canada, at $

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1880.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—The Love of His Life. Wallack's—Kit, the Arkansas Traveler. Matinée. Madison-square Theatre—Hazel Kirke. Matinée. Haverly's Theatre—Our Goblins. Matinée. Niblo's Garden—The Child Stealer. Matinée. The Aquarium—Trial by Jury—Pinafore. Matinée. Metropolitan Concert Hall—Concert. Tammany Hall—The Astronomical Clock.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for $1 per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, slightly warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, light winds, mostly from south-east to south-west, stationary barometer.

The danger of an elective, and therefore partisan, judiciary has received a fresh illustration in Indiana. The decision which declares that the recent amendments to the Constitution of that State have not been duly ratified by the people rests on the very flimsy pretext that it requires not merely a majority, however decisive, but a majority of all the votes cast at the election, to ratify an amendment to the Constitution. Its practical effect will be to keep Indiana for another year in the list of October States, and thus snatch for the Democratic Party any prestige which may be obtained from success in the State elections. As the amendments were mainly concerned with the application of safeguards against illegal voting, Indiana Democrats will again enjoy this Fall all the benefits to be derived from wholesale colonization and systematic fraud. Kentucky will be made to yield its thousands for the support of the Democratic ticket now that the provision for a six months' residence qualification has been rendered nugatory. The claim of Hendricks to the consideration of the Cincinnati Convention will also assume new importance now that the result of the State election in Indiana assumes a national importance. It is extremely probable that the results of this conspiracy will react on the party which is responsible for it, but neither in Indiana nor elsewhere are Democrats accustomed to take account of the effect of conscientious scruples upon their vote.

It would seem as if the Cincinnati Convention might be relieved from any consideration of the claims of either Mr. Hendricks or Mr. Seymour. Recently-assorted documents from the collection of Jefferson Davis connect Mr. Hendricks very closely with the somewhat notorious organization of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and point to the conclusion that the New-York draft riots and Mr. Seymour's memorable trifling with the rioters were calculated upon in advance by the Confederate leaders. Mr. Tilden's very passive loyalty was brought into sufficient prominence during the campaign of 1876, but as it failed to do him any visible harm, the Convention may conclude that he is not vulnerable on the ground of his rebel sympathies. As Mr. Bayard owes most of his Southern support to that very ground, and as the rebel archives seem to furnish some new illustrations of his sympathy with secession, there will be some natural hesitation about conceding his ability to carry doubtful Northern States. Altogether, the choice at Cincinnati is becoming narrowed down to the political cipherer or to a cipher in politics.

Tammany Hall has formulated another thirteen reasons why Samuel J. Tilden should not be the party nominee for President. Most of these are familiar, but some of them are decidedly amusing. As for instance, "he has accumulated immense wealth by methods and practices injurious and dangerous to the people's interests." That fact was sufficiently well known in 1876, but Mr. Tilden received, nevertheless, the Tammany vote, and if there be a Democrat with the indigenesis "barrel" about whom the same thing cannot be said, he has not yet been mentioned in the remotest connection with the Presidency. Again, Tilden is charged with being responsible for the report of the Evarts commission on the reform of City government. If he were, a good many intelligent people would have a higher opinion of him. Still further, he is held responsible for the bill under which the elevated railroads took private property without compensation. This is undoubtedly well taken, but as the bill could not have passed without the assent of a Democratic Assembly, the objection is not of much value in a Democratic convention. Finally, he showed a preference when Governor for renegade Republicans, and he allowed Robinson to remove Gumbleton. As the Democracy can win only by the aid of renegade Republicans, and as Gumbleton's grievances are of interest mainly to his patron Kelly, this particular objection is not very well timed.

The newly-organized State Board of Health has begun operations by the appointment of a committee to carry out the requirements of the law in regard to a uniform registration of births, marriages, and deaths throughout the State. It has also announced its readiness to take cognizance of all complaints about nuisances which are allowed to exist by the neglect of local authorities, to the prejudice of the public health. It is to be hoped that the opportunity for complaint thus afforded will be freely used. It is not alone at Hunter's Point that there are tolerated in our immediate vicinity sickening exhalations and pestilential accumulations of refuse. Some of the most beautiful rural resorts of New-York citizens are being ruined for want of proper sanitary surveillance, in many cases by neglect of sewerage, and in others by manufacturing nuisances like the offensive refuse from the Glen Cove Starch Works. Now that the people of the State have got a law which can be used for the prevention of disease, it is to be hoped they will not neglect to use it.

The Brooklyn Ring Commissioners have abandoned the pretense of making a fight before the courts on the constitutionality of the law conferring on the Controller and Auditor the power to make the appointments on which the Mayor and Controller failed to agree. The incident furnishes another illustration of the growing tendency to employ the power of the judiciary in the strife of partisan politics. The new appointments were made almost as soon as the bill was signed, but this haste was induced by a fear that an injunction might be obtained restraining the appointing officers from the use of their powers. As in Dudley's case in this City, it seems to the lay observer that the practice of assuming the unconstitutionality of a law in order to delay its execution is a thoroughly pernicious one. It ought to require something more than a partisan presumption against the expediency of a law to admit any question as to its constitutionality. Courts and executive officers are bound to hold that a statute is constitutional unless it be very clearly proved to be the reverse. The reluctance of the Court of Appeals to question the constitutionality of an act duly passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor might profitably be imitated by subordinate tribunals.

THE DEMOCRATIC STRONG MAN.

The delegates who are gathering at Cincinnati for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for the office of President of the United States are troubled by the possession of a strong man in the party. They are forced to recognize the fact that the contest is between Tilden and the field. He is not one among a number of aspirants whose various qualifications and claims secure the support of the party in different sections of the country, but he occupies a unique position as one having a claim in a peculiar sense, such as no one else can pretend to. And the awkward fact is that the party has for three years omitted no opportunity of acknowledging that claim and of insisting upon it. It has never ceased to proclaim that he was elected in 1876, and of right ought to have been inaugurated in the following March. Over and over again it has declared that the "great fraud" overshadowed all other issues, and that the right of the Democrats to rule, by virtue of the will of the people expressed at the last Presidential election, must be vindicated. Mr. Tilden could not have failed to rejoice at the attitude assumed by the party and its persistency in maintaining the cry of fraud, for there was but one logical way of carrying out the vindication so strenuously insisted upon. If he was the victim of a great wrong, how else could it be righted, after the failure to secure a decision in his behalf by the tribunal to which his claims were submitted, but by an appeal to the sovereign people? To come before them with a new candidate would not be an appeal on the merits of the old controversy, but an admission that that was closed, and there was simply to be an election by which the merits of the two political parties of the country were to be tried anew before the people.

Of course, this is actually the case, but the Democrats have hitherto taken good care not to admit it. They have industriously kept alive the old controversy for the avowed purpose of trying it over again, and they have threatened to overwhelm their opponents on its merits and nothing else. Having gone on until they now come face to face with the nominating convention of 1880, they find themselves without any other issue on which they can go into the canvass, and yet many of them wish they were well rid of this and of the candidate who alone represents, or in the nature of things can represent it. They have only themselves to thank that they are in this ridiculous dilemma. Mr. Tilden himself has not gone into the canvass for the nomination on his merits or his record. All that work was done four years ago as completely as it could be done, and he has been saved a deal of labor and worry by the refusal of his party to admit that he was beaten then. They have provided him with the claim for a vindication to rest upon, and he has calmly reposed upon it, abiding the time of fulfillment. He has let others talk and discuss, make statements and contradict them, and fret and worry themselves over his position and his purposes, well knowing that all this kept alive his claim. Nothing that he could do or say could have promoted his cause so effectually as his policy of letting others do the talking and the plotting.

So it comes about that the Cincinnati Convention is on the eve of holding its sessions, and the most conspicuous figure that looms before it is the not altogether comely one of the sly old man of Gramercy Park. Men go about asking, Will he be a candidate? He vouchsafes no reply, but in effect points at the alleged fraud of 1877, and whispers, "It is for the Convention to say." The delegates come together from all quarters with many preferences. They are anxious to unite on the strongest man, the one most likely to carry the doubtful States. They are so much divided in opinion upon this point that no one of the many whose names are on their lips has any large and compact following save the one whose pretensions they so much dread. He is the one strong man of them all, and his strength is derived mainly from his claim, which they have so often conceded. Will that give him strength before the people as well as in the Convention? Many seem to have grave doubts about that, but they have so often pretended that the people were anxious for the opportunity of vindication that they cannot with any grace make the admission. The pretense that he has forfeited his claim by vacillation and cowardice, or by trickery at the time of the old contest, comes too late. If that worked a forfeiture, the claim should have been abandoned by the party at the time, and it should have ceased to talk about a vindication for which no ground remained. It obstinately refused to take such a course, and it is confronted by the logical consequences. Much as it has come to dislike Mr. Tilden and his claims, it would cheerfully accept them both if it thought it could carry them to success or be carried by them to the coveted goal. But it is afraid he could not carry his own State, without which there is no hope of success, and it is afraid that he would prevent any rival from carrying it. The position of the party is truly distressing. It remains to be seen how it will extricate itself.

TRUSTWORTHINESS IN MINING.

The address made by ex-Gov. Latham, of California, President of the Mining Trust Company, at the recent opening of the American Mining Stock Exchange, contained some remarks of pertinence and suggestiveness at the present time. He reminded his listeners that no such industry as mining can be fostered in a great city without having a central market, where stock sales can be daily cleared, dividends can be paid, and stocks can be registered. He declared the object of the Exchange to be mainly to supply this need, but added that "we purpose to loan capital such as we have and can command upon mining stocks, according to their market value." His most interesting remark is that, notwithstanding the fact that several mining companies are now disbursing over a million per month in dividends in this City alone, it is utterly impossible to borrow a dollar upon mining shares. The banks, he said, reply to such applications that they know nothing at all about them, and that there is no means of getting correct information on the subject.

This is a true statement of the place accorded to mining stocks in the minds of conservative persons. The surface metal which offers, in early mining, the lazy man's paradise, where wealth can be picked up, is soon and first exhausted; next comes the natural law of labor, and makes it a question how gold or silver can be got out without costing, in labor, its equivalent of exchangeable value. Up to the time when a dollar of metal costs a dollar of labor mining is profitable; but the uncertainty, almost ineradicable even with the help of the best applied science and the most approved processes, is not paralleled by that which exists in any other field of human exertion. Uncertainty of the same kind attaches to other mining, but not in the same degree, because the possible margin between cost and result is enormously greater in case of the precious metals. To this must be added the element of dishonesty in mankind, which is stimulated enormously by this greater possible margin between outgo and yield, and thereby the uncertainty is magnified.

To say that as much money has been sunk in gold and silver mines in this country during the last thirty years as has been taken out of them might be extravagant, but the difference, if it could only be ascertained, might readily surprise most people by its comparative smallness. The best mine for those gifted to work it is public credulity. It costs least of all mines to work, its yield can safely be discounted, and it is practically inexhaustible. When it wearies, it only needs to have a brief rest or to be touched open in a new place. Hence, mining has become almost a synonym for knavery and uncertainty; it is a perpetual lottery, under license in every State in the world; it appeals to the speculative temptation which seems to be born in every son and daughter of Adam, and it has made San Francisco a pandemonium of gambling excitement. There is no device of trickery possible that has not been used. Putting up stocks artificially by paying dividends never earned until those in the managing Ring have sold out, followed by the counter-device of pushing it down by assessments, that they may buy in at bottom prices, these peculiar, but apparently inexhaustible, methods of "milking" the speculative public have been among the ordinary routine operations. Besides, mines have been "salted," stolen, assigned to other locations than their own, and have even been in some cases imaginary only.

The centre of speculative mining is now transferred—if a centre can be in two places at once—to Boston and New-York. All New-England and the rest of the bloated stocking-hoard section is flooded with pamphlets, advertisements, *et cetera*. Possibly, the famous couplet in "Hudibras" is correct, and New-York may have forgotten 1865, when the petroleum promoters—including some Montague Tiggses—who stocked their offices with "samples" of oil, neatly put up by parties that made a transient specialty of supplying them, did not disdain to put the par of shares down to twenty-five cents or less, so that the humblest washerwoman might share with the most bloated savings-bank capitalist the pleasure of being plucked. Experience warrants the belief that there will be as much put out in dividends—even though the prediction, in the address from which we have quoted, that within twelve months there will be payments in this City alone at the rate of $25,000,000 a year, becomes realized—as is necessary to sustain speculation; that new mines will successively be offered as long as the bubble lasts, and that the substantial profits will be on sales of stocks.

We do not condemn all mining as fraudulent; that there are bonanzas is unquestioned, but one bonanza floats a horde of worthless schemes, and even the most richly-yielding mines have a record of ruin to individual fortunes. It is possible that any of the new enterprises has a valuable body of ore, that it is really advertised because money for developing is needed, and that it is in able and honest control. This is possible, but nothing beyond the possibility can be admitted. But persons who are solicited to part with their money may well ponder on these propositions: First, real bonanzas are not talked of much, and are certainly never offered to the public; nor will this be otherwise until the chicken that finds a particularly nice worm, or the man that picks up a rich nugget, straightway seeks some fellow-biped to share it. Second, whatever has no merit in it, and particularly if it is fraudulent exclusively, is certain to be at once offered in the distant markets. Thirdly, stocks offered in the rural districts, however rosy their promises and unquestionable the indorsements of experts and of "publishers' departments," are presumptively suspicious.

The vice of this mining business is the fact which makes its success possible—that it is an appeal to credulity. If a farmer buys a cow in an adjoining township, he sees the animal first, or at least satisfies himself that she exists; but he is asked to take shares in an enterprise a thousand miles away (which may not even exist, for all he can know,) upon the statements of strangers, and he does so. He pays out money and gets—a piece of paper. The transaction is one where individual judgment is eliminated; it is an exercise of trust in others; it is a ticket in a lottery where there may be no prize and not even the intention to have a prize. "Expert" testimony adds no guarantee, for it never need be lacking; the favorable report is the kind wanted, and no pamphlet is worth, in mining, any more than the statement of an interested and unknown vendor, though it prove that the dividends cannot be less than 1,000 per cent. a year.

This fact, that mining is an appeal to credulity, rests upon the uncertainty of mining results, and is, therefore, nearly or quite unalterable. No property could be more abused than the Erie Railroad has been, and it has been so loaded with debt that its stock may have no prospective real value, but the road is a tangible verity, and its earnings may be approximately predicted. A mine, on the contrary, is nothing for certainty; there may be no ore—there may be no mine. Possibly, the new era of mining, so boldly asserted, is really at hand; but the assertion itself would not be omitted if a new era of fraud were contemplated, and, if it is true, science must do much more for mining, and honesty must take knavery's place in the business. The trustworthy information promised in consequence of recent organizations here may possibly be furnished. We hope to see it; but to avoid the necessity of taking the trustworthiness itself on trust is the practical difficulty.

"CROWNER'S QUEST."

Three years ago Massachusetts abolished the office of Coroner, and the Medico-Legal Society of that State, at its recent meeting in Boston, took occasion to felicitate itself on the satisfactory results of a reform which it had been mainly instrumental in bringing about. So far as we are aware, in no other State or country which derives its legal traditions and modes of procedure from England has the venerable institution of the Coroner's inquest been thus boldly cast out and replaced by a substitute based on modern ideas. There is a sort of sacredness attached to everything in the form of legal investigation that has come down to us from Saxon or Norman times, which gives it a tenacious hold, however far it may have drifted from its original purpose, and whatever gross abuses may have grown up in consequence of an effort to adapt to modern requirements devices which sprang into existence under a totally different condition of things. The old Coronator of England was in a peculiar sense the representative of the Crown and an officer of much dignity. He was charged with the duty of preserving order within his jurisdiction, and the investigation of cases of sudden death was but an incidental function. Medical science was in a rudimentary stage, and this office was at that time purely magisterial. With the development of the administrative system of English law, the Coroner, though fallen in dignity, has been retained for the sole purpose of making inquests as to causes of death where there is any ground for supposing that a criminal act may be involved, and the crude methods of centuries ago are still employed, with little modification. The Coroner system has fallen into disrepute and ridicule, and yet it holds its place in spite of its absurdities.

An inquiry into the causes of death, where there is occasion for any, is of a twofold character. A medical examination is necessary to ascertain the immediate cause, whether it be from violence, accident, or the course of nature. In a large majority of cases nothing more is called for. A competent physician would be able to state at once that death resulted from disease, accident, or the imprudence or self-inflicted acts of the victim, and there would be no occasion for further investigation. If he discovered a cause involving the agency of another, or any ground for suspecting criminality, the proceeding would at once assume a judicial character, and the case would pass out of his hands. Further inquiry must needs take a judicial form. Under the Coroner system, the medical and judicial investigations are jumbled together, and usually committed to persons wholly incompetent to conduct either. In this State the office of Coroner is treated as a comfortable and lucrative berth, into which broken-down politicians are stowed when they must be disposed of somehow and it is considered inexpedient to disbard them altogether. Their have generally been failures for any other use, and there is no pretense that they have either medical or judicial qualifications. They have associated with them as Deputies medical men of the same broken-winded description, who have no sort of standing in their profession, and are glad of fees which are not dependent on a confidence in their skill, which they find it impossible to win. These precious officers are enabled to get a living out of the dead by conducting farcical inquiries, in which all rules of evidence are disregarded, and before juries which are of no earthly use, and are called as a mere matter of form because the law requires it. It is notorious that the Coroner and not the jury makes up the verdict, and any exercise of volition on the part of the latter is treated as an impertinence.

The abuses of the Coroner system had gone so far in Massachusetts, and especially in Boston, as to make it a reproach and an offense to decency. There was no limit to the number of Coroners appointed, and no specific jurisdiction within which each could act, and they scrambled for the possession of any dead body that came to their knowledge, often when there was no call or excuse for their services. It was not safe to die except by the hands of a regular physician, lest the mourning family should be outraged by the seizure of the remains to be duly "sat upon" by these seekers after fees. The Medico-Legal Society took the matter up, and brought it before the Legislature in 1877, and that body was induced to go to the root of the matter and utterly abolish the system. Now Medical Examiners are appointed, each for a separate district, and paid fixed salaries, sufficient to secure the services of competent, and reputable physicians. In cases of sudden death, or death under suspicious circumstances, they make an examination into the causes and report the result to the proper authorities. If there is no occasion for a judicial investigation, the matter ends there. If there is such occasion, it is taken up in due form by the local magistrate or the District Attorney, as the case may be, and conducted with the regularity of any other legal proceeding. Any suspected person is put under arrest at once on the Medical Examiner's application, or his pursuit is set on foot by the officers of the law. The antiquated rubbish of the Coroner's inquest is wholly done away with, and one effect of the experience of Massachusetts is to excite wonder that it was tolerated so long, and that other States continue to put up with it.

THE CANOE "BOOM."

To the various political "booms" must now be added a very vigorous canoe "boom," which is naturally to culminate—if a "boom" can be said to culminate—in a canoe convention, to be held at Lake George in the first week of August.

Canoeing had been for some years a very popular sport in England before it was introduced into the United States. Mr. "Rob Roy" Macgregor's entertaining accounts of his canoe cruises stirred up hundreds of his countrymen to follow his example, and as canoeing probably entails more acute physical suffering than any other open-air sport, it inevitably pleased the fancy of the typical Englishman, who cannot enjoy himself fully unless he is either killing something or risking his own life.

Eight years ago canoeing became naturalized here by the founding of the New-York Canoe Club. Its subsequent progress was, however, slow. The American mind was imbued with the belief that a canoe was a "birch," and could not by any possibility be anything else, and that cruising in a "birch" was a tiresome and unprofitable business. The canoe of civilization—that miniature yacht in which a man can sail, paddle, and sleep, and which is light enough to be carried over a portage, and seaworthy enough to live in a heavy sea—was unknown to ninety-nine out of a hundred Americans, and they could not comprehend that the "birch" bears as little resemblance to the cruising canoe as an Australian's log does to a whale-boat.

But the enthusiasm of the first American canoeists gradually won its way. Here and there in different parts of the country someone would discover the real meaning of canoeing, and would provide himself with a civilized canoe. The canoe made its way into the newspapers and into literature, and after three or four years of struggling existence the New-York Canoe Club found itself beginning to take on a sturdy growth. Other canoe clubs were established, and within the last two years the number of American canoeists has grown to very respectable dimensions. There are now five flourishing canoe clubs, and half a dozen builders who find their time fully occupied in building canoes, and the prospect is that in a short time there will be at least as many canoeists here as in England.

With a view to unite the various canoe clubs already in existence in the United States, and the many canoeists of this country and Canada who do not belong to any club, a convention is to be held at Lake George at which an American canoe club will be organized. A club which not only brings canoeists in communication with one another, but which publishes brief abstracts of canoe cruises, can be of very great service. The glory of canoeing is not in doing the sort of work that can be done in a sail-boat or a skiff, but in exploring narrow rivers where no other craft will float, and where the pleasure of cruising is combined with the delight of geographical exploration. A record of the cruises already made by American canoeists, especially in the unfrequented wilds of Canada, would be of real value to geographers, and the regular publication by the contemplated "American Club" of the cruises made by its members each year would in course of time enable every canoeist to promptly find an answer to constantly-recurring question as to any particular stream, "Is it 'canoeable'?"

The existence of a canoe "boom" has been disclosed by the answers which have been made to the call for the Lake George convention. Nearly four hundred canoeists have been found who are ready to join the new club, and fully one hundred canoes are expected to be present and to take part in the Lake George regatta. Among the features of this regatta will be sailing and paddling races, and it will undoubtedly attract a crowd of spectators who will thus make their first acquaintance with the civilized canoe.

While a canoe regatta has its uses in attracting attention to canoeing and in affording amusement to canoeists, it is fraught with an undeniable danger. Its tendency is to induce men to look upon canoe-racing as an end, and thereby to lead to the building of racing canoes and the neglect of true canoeing. It may be laid down as an axiom that whatever can be done in a craft that is not a canoe better than it can be done in a canoe is not legitimate canoeing. The canoe is designed for cruising. It is a practical solution of the problem how to build a boat that can cruise where no other boat can cruise. The sail-boat cannot be used for cruising in narrow streams, such as is, for example, the Upper Housatonic. The row-boat cannot be used where rapids are to be run and where portages are frequent. Neither can any craft propelled by oars, which break the back and compel the rower to sit facing the stern, be employed with any comfort as a cruising craft. What the sail-boat and the row-boat cannot do, the canoe can do with ease, safety, and comfort, and the special purpose for which she is built should never be lost sight of.

Now, when a canoeist builds a canoe with centre-board or a deep keel, so that he can have a manifest advantage, in a sailing race, over a canoe of the normal type, he builds a craft unfit for canoe cruising, and he is in reality trying to make a canoe do what a sail-boat can do far better. When he lays aside the paddle and fits his canoe with oars—as it is said that an occasional depraved and shameless canoeist has done—he is trying to convert his canoe into a "shell," and is utterly repudiating the fundamental principle that a canoe is to be propelled by a paddle and never by oars. If the new club countenances the racing canoe, except as an avowed racing-machine, it will injure canoeing. Its mission is to popularize the cruising canoe, not to foster the building of ticklish sail-boats which are called canoes, but which are totally unfit to do the real work of a canoe. As for oars, they cannot for an instant be tolerated, and their use should be sufficient to debar any man from club membership.

There is no prettier sight than a fleet of sailing-canoes striving in a regatta, and the interest created by a paddling race ought not to fall short of that created by a sculling race. There is no doubt that the Lake George canoe regatta will be a brilliant success, and will be the most noteworthy aquatic "event" of the season. The new club should, however, from the start, maintain the principle that the true end of canoeing is cruising, and while encouraging its members to amuse themselves with their annual regatta, should carefully guard against the tendency to pervert the cruising canoe into a racing-machine, useless except for racing purposes.

An exceedingly interesting archæological discovery has recently been made in a tomb from the eighth or ninth century in Sandeherred, in Norway, namely, a completely outfitted and well-preserved Viking skiff. The King who, a thousand years ago, was put to rest here, had the good idea to take along with him into the grave, not only his slaves, his horses, and his arms, but also his ship; and there it now stands, 75 feet long, with a mast 26 feet high, with the shields of the crew hanging along the railing, with its canvas and rigging in order, with all its various implements in place, just as it was hauled up from the sea, when, for the last time, it brought back its master. The Viking skiff has been as great a puzzle to the archæologist as was formerly the Roman trireme. It was known that the Vikings crossed the Atlantic on the same vessels on which they ran up the Seine as far as Paris; that they often dragged overland, for a distance of several miles, the same vessels on which they afterward carried away great numbers of slaves, great weights of metals, and bulky cargoes of apparel, provisions, timber, &c. But how such a vessel was constructed and how it was manœuvred nobody understood. There are descriptions of these vessels in the Icelandic Sagas and in the pages of the Latin historians from the period between the seventh and the twelfth century. There is also a pictorial representation from the eleventh century on the celebrated tapestry of Bateux, in Normandy—an embroidery with woolen thread on stiff canvas, showing the embarkation of William the Conqueror for England. But the picture gives only the general outline, and the descriptions, which are incidental with the historians, mention only some specialties or singularities. Thus, an intelligible and complete idea of this skiff has for a long time been a great *desideratum*, but by the above discovery the gap in our knowledge has at once been filled in the easiest and most perfect manner.

Now that the season is at hand when sea-side and other public baths will be extensively patronized, a late decision of the New-York Marine Court showing under what circumstances the owner of the bath-house will be liable for valuables left with him becomes a matter of general interest. The action was brought by two persons against the manager of certain public swimming baths in this City. The complainants had paid $5 for instruction in swimming and the usual charge for the privileges of the establishment every time a bath was taken. In accordance with the prescribed rules, they delivered their valuables to the clerk and wrote their names on a slip of paper. Property and paper were put in a box, which was looked and the key given to plaintiffs. After the bath it was discovered that the articles were missing. In the suit that was brought for their value, the owner of the baths contended that he was merely a gratuitous bailee, and, as such, was bound to exercise only ordinary care, and this he claimed to have done. In giving judgment against the defendant, the court said that where the owner of a bathing-house, as an inducement to the public to patronize his establishment, agrees to furnish a safe place for the valuables of bathers, he becomes a bailee for hire, and must, if he claims exemption in case of loss, prove that the loss resulted from circumstances beyond his control, notwithstanding the fact that he had taken every reasonable precaution required by the nature of the trust. The burden of proof is upon him to explain how the loss occurred. When it appears that the valuables have been lost by burglary or theft, then it may be necessary for the bather to prove negligence. But when, as in this case, the fact of theft is not apparent or proved, the presumption of negligence falls upon the bath-owner. The very object of depositing the valuables was to avoid loss. The owner of the bath-house was, therefore, charged with their safe-keeping, and was bound to take every reasonable precaution to guard against loss. As he could not explain how the loss had occurred, the presumption was that it had resulted from his own negligence, and he was, therefore, liable for the value of the articles lost.

A modiste in Fourteenth-street has on exhibition an elaborate satin gown, whose history can be traced, without a break, it is claimed, to its original owner and wearer, Queen Marie Antoinette. It is of pale yellow, or rather it was, for age has mellowed it to an old-gold hue; it is richly embroidered in clusters of flowers of natural colors which still retain their first brilliancy. The unfortunate Queen's fondness for flowers is well known, and the models of the pansies and roses and carnations on this gown might have been chosen by her from the gardens of her favorite Petit Trianon. Its asserted genuineness is thus made out: During the Spring following the execution of Louis XVI., Jan. 21, 1793, the revolutionary tribunal decreed that the furniture and entire contents of the Tuileries should be disposed of. The sale continued six months, and would have continued much longer had it not been legally stopped. Prussia as La Reynie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, then bought three gowns belonging to Marie Antoinette, which passed to his son, who went to San Domingo, and fled, during the last insurrection on the island, to Philadelphia. The gowns descended to Mlle. Augustine, Mme. Simon Munroe, of Charleston, S. C., (granddaughter of France as La Reynie,) who was afterward married to M. Rutgers, of that city. Through her the pale yellow satin came into possession of her eldest daughter, now Mrs. Chesnell, and from her the modiste purchased it some months ago. It has been very carefully vamped and newly put together, so that it preserves, under the circumstances, an astonishing freshness. As may be supposed, it is the object of the deepest interest to many women, not on account of its associations, but of its having belonged to a sovereign famous for her elegant toilets. If history could be studied by and through clothes, how many enthusiastic students there would be among the other sex, and how wonderfully profound they would become. One of the two remaining gowns, a blue one, was given to another daughter of Mme. Munroe, who, after marriage, removed to Holland, and it was used as covering for some handsome pieces of furniture now in possession of her husband, living at the little town of Eindhoven, North Brabant. The third, a purple gown, having been owned by a sister of Mme. Munroe, returned to Madame after her sister's death, and was burned during the great fire at Charleston in 1861. The authenticity of the sole surviving historic gown appears to be pretty well established.

Ethiopian minstrelsy, as it is commonly called, is not nearly so popular as it was 10 or 12 years ago; the public having been somewhat satiated with its extravagances and sham negroisms. The kind of minstrelsy we have to-day is very unlike that of the past, being more refined and strictly musical than of yore. This sort of amusement once raged in all the cities and towns of the country, and had an extraordinary run for a quarter of a century. It is nearly 40 years since the first troupe was formed here, and it is remarkable that most of the leading minstrels have, notwithstanding their pecuniary prosperity, died very poor. The burnt-cork performers have been prone to rapid courses, and have used up their financial and physical substance prematurely. Edwin P. Christy, who was the pioneer, founded the original Christy Minstrels at Buffalo in 1841, and played at Mechanics' Hall, in this City, for several years to crowded audiences. He made $150,000 at the business, and finally committed suicide, after losing almost everything, by leaping from a third-story window. His putative son, Gaston N. Christy, (Hammerton,) was the first representative of female parts, such as Lucy Long and Lucinda at the Soiree; had a large salary, and managed several companies successfully, but he died here in great poverty. Dan Bryant, (O'Brien,) of Bryant's Minstrels, the most noted of the three brothers, began in 1850, played for 20 years, made a fortune, and got entirely rid of it. After his death, benefits were given and subscriptions taken up for the support of his family. W. W. Newcomb, (Cowne,) author of the burlesque lecture on Woman's Rights and other popular absurdities, member of the once very successful firm of Rumsey & Newcomb, visited England and Germany professionally, had a showy cottage at Saratoga, and cut a grand figure in his way. He ran through his money, was obliged to depend on a salary as a subordinate performer and came to his end here in penury. The expenses of his illness and burial were borne by his former agent, N. D. Rogers. H. S. Rumsey, his partner, a famous buffoon and banjoist, went up and went down like the rest. Having been paralyzed, he was taken care of by relatives at Newburg, on the Hudson, and was aided by his fellow-showmen until the close of his wretched days. Sam Sharpley, (Sharpe,) distinguished as a jester and sandman, proprietor of Sharpley's Minstrels, known as the Iron-clads, a great card in his day, made ducks and drakes of his large earnings by petroleum speculations, patents, and other ventures, and died at Providence, R. I. G. Swaine Buckley, of Buckley's Serenaders, a very versatile performer, and creator of burlesque opera, played in New-York season after season to thronged houses. He gained and lost a fortune, went into bankruptcy, started again, and again failed. He died at Quincy, Mass., last year, almost penniless. Eph Horn, of great note in various troupes in his day, commanded big salaries, but was so improvident that members of the calling had to bury him in one of the Metropolitan cemeteries. Billy Manning, of Emerson & Manning's company, an eccentric delineator, filled his purse and emptied it, and when he went to his grave in Chicago his friends paid for his funeral. Billy Morris, of Morris Brothers, mimic and vocalist, let all his profits slip through his fingers, drifted into a lunatic asylum, was provided for by his brothers until Boston furnished him with six feet of earth. William H. Delehanty was one of the last of the negro comedians to be buried by his guild, and yet he had earned for years $200 a week as dancer and singer. He was the author of the popular trifle, "Shoo Fly." Nearly all the ways of the Ethiopian minstrel seem to lead to prodigality, dissipation, and the need of sepultural benevolence.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The Democrats of the Thirteenth District of Indiana have nominated D. McDonald for Congress.

The Hon. R. H. M. Davidson has been again nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First District of Florida.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* says that five-sixths of the papers of that State favor the nomination of Senator Bayard for the Presidency.

The Democratic convention in the Tenth District of Indiana indorsed John N. Skinner, the Greenback nominee, for Representative in Congress.

The Hon. William S. Shallenberger has been nominated for re-election to Congress by the Republicans of the Twenty-fourth District of Pennsylvania.

The Cumberland (Md.) *News* claims the credit of having published an article favoring the nomination of Garfield for the Presidency as early as Nov. 27, 1877.

The Democrats of the Third District of Mississippi have again nominated Hernando D. Money for Representative in Congress. He is now serving his third term.

Of men recently prominently mentioned in connection with the Presidency, Gen. Grant, Gen. Garfield, Gen. McClellan, William S. Groesbeck, John Sherman, Allen G. Thurman, Hugh J. Jewett, William Windom, George Pendleton, and James B. Weaver are natives of Ohio.

The Baltimore *Gazette* reminds the Democrats that the Chicago nominations may not be as strong as the party leaders could have made, but they are just strong enough to solidify the Republican forces, and to defeat them will require the most skillful engineering on the part of the Democracy.

The Indianapolis *Journal* feels called upon to remark as follows: "The pictures of Garfield printed in the papers are the very worst we have ever seen of any public man. For some reason it seems impossible to get his features or his characteristic expression in a wood-cut. We regret to say that the *Journal's*, which was prepared expressly for this paper from a photograph, was no better than the rest."

The Chicago *Tribune* of Thursday says: "Col. W. R. Morrison, one of the aspirants for the Democratic nomination for President, called upon Mayor Carter H. Harrison, yesterday, and tried to persuade him that nothing less than his candidacy would save the party. His Honor is understood not to have been persuaded, and it is unreasonable to suppose he would have been, for Illinois cannot expect to have it all."

The Toledo (Ohio) *Blade* cruelly remarks: "It has been suggested that if the elevator-boy of a certain large establishment on St. Clair-street would give more attention to the public and less to reading, the interests of the block and its patrons would be greatly enhanced." But one of these days, after that boy has been nominated for President of these United States, all the newspapers will be telling how studious he was when he was only an humble elevator-boy—provided that the fashion of nominating Ohio men continues in vogue.

The Hon. John Cessna, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Committee, predicts that the full Republican vote will be cast for Garfield and Arthur, and that they will have a large majority in the State. "One reason for believing that the ticket will be earnestly supported by the Republicans of Pennsylvania," he says, "is to be found in the fact that Gen. Arthur was chosen for the Vice-Presidency. He was well known as an active and zealous friend of Gen. Grant, and is a great favorite with the more radical wing of the Republican Party. He is able, sound and reliable. His character is above reproach, and his executive ability is of the highest order."

TURKISH BOUNDARY FEUDS.

IT TO LEAD TO BLOODSHED

THE CONDUCT OF THE FORTE LIKE

FOREIGN INTRIGUES TO SECURE IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS—THE BOUNDARY LINE WHICH THE PORTE WILL NOT ALTER UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES—THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD FROM STAFF.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 15.—A dispatch from Adana to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "Assembled detachments from Zeitun have since the second instant been threatening Marash. Their force consists of 4,000 men, with 4 guns. Their leaders demand the surrender of Marash, the disarmament of the Christians, and the payment of 1,000 pounds. The Christians have only 300 rifles, and are unable to defend the town. Provisions are scarce. Reinforcements have been sent from Adana, but they have been delayed by the heavy rains. The Zeitun people are determined to fight to the death. The Christians of Marash have sent their women and children to Adana. The Zeitun people have also threatened to attack Hadjin, which is garrisoned by 200 soldiers. The Christians of Hadjin

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 18.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 6s C., 1907.	U. S. 4½ C. '91.	U. S. 4s '81. C.
$10,000.....108¾	$5,000.....108¾	$6,000.....b.102¾
$5,000.....108¾		
$50,000.....b.108¾		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS. 1 P. M.

$50,000 U. S. 6s C., 1907.....108⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS. 2 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '81, R.....105¾

SALES TO 3 P. M.

D. of C. 6.65s C.	Pacific Mail.	Chic. & Ohio.
$1,000.....97	200.....39	50.....179
D., L. & W. 7s.	300.....39¼	Ontario Southern
7s C. con. ex. coup.	100.....39⅛	100.....b.30
5,000.....104¾	300.....39⅜	Kansas & Texas.
C. C. & I. C. 6s.	1000.....39⅞	100.....30¼
15,000.....b10. 97¾	100.....39¾	Lake Erie & West.
Oregon R. & N. 1st.	200.....39⅞	200.....29¾
13,000.....97	K. T. C. & Rod.	200.....29⅜
$2,000.....97¾	200.....12¾	200.....29¾
$5,000.....97⅞	200.....12¾	200.....29⅝
M., K. & T. con. ss.	400.....12¾	Marietta 1st pf.
15,000.....101⅛	Illinois Central.	300.....7
15,000.....101⅜	100.....103⅝	Mobile & Ohio ss.
1,000.....102	100.....b8.104	Manhattan.
Mo., Kan. & T. 2d.	Lake Shore.	600.....29¾
6,000.....90¾	100.....105	200.....29⅝
8,000.....90¾	50.....105	200.....29⅝
Con. Pacific gold.	1,000.....104⅜	400.....29⅝
6,000.....114⅜	Michigan Central.	1000.....29⅝
N. Y., L. E. & W.	100.....89¾	1000.....29⅝
new 2d consol.	North-western.	Metropolitan.
1,000.....89¾	600.....97¾	100.....101
1,000.....b3. 89¾	100.....97⅝	Mich. C. & Ia.
L. S. & M. S. con. ss.	Central of N. J.	100.....97¾
5,000.....98	600.....s3. 80¾	N. Y. Ont. & West.
K. P. 1st con.	600.....80⅝	100.....b. 19¾
1,000.....104¾	600.....80¾	Ohio & Miss.
Mobile & Ohio 1st.	800.....80¾	1000.....bl. 39¾
2,000.....100	600.....80¾	500.....39¾
Mob. & O. 1st deb.	Rock Island.	600.....39¾
1,000.....75¾	600.....b5. 104⅜	500.....s13¾
2,000.....75¾	200.....104⅜	Pac. Dest. & Bryan.
Lat. St. A'Ann. con.	St. Paul.	100.....29¾
5,000.....97	200.....75¾	Phil. & Reading.
S. L. & S. F. Spec. l.	200.....75¾	100.....12
1,000.....75¾	100.....75¾	St. Louis & I. M.
2,000.....94¾	Wab. St. L. & Pac.	200.....b5. 45⅜
M. & St. P. & 1st.	100.....s7. 25¾	St. L. & S. Fran. 2d.
La Crosse Div.	100.....b4. 44¾	400.....40¾
15,000.....115¾	Lack. & West	200.....40¾
Sutro Tunnel.	400.....97¾	Texas & St. Joseph.
500.....s3. 12¾	600.....97¾	200.....29¾
Con. Arizona Min.	200.....97¾	200.....29¾
200.....s3. 6	Chic., Bur. & Q.	Ran. & St. Jo. pf.
Western Union.	100.....b.119	100.....74¾
1600.....103	Chic. St. L. & Pitts.	Union Pacific.
100.....s10. 103⅝	100.....b. 29¾	Ohio & Miss.
200.....s6. 103⅞	N. Y. Elevated.	200.....39¾
100.....103⅝	100.....119¾	200.....39¾
200.....103⅝	100.....119¾	200.....s.29¾

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JUNE 18.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

South Hlls.	Hay Belle.	Climax.
100.....b.c.1.75	300.....b.c. .85	100.....b.c.2.50
Consol. Virginia.	200.....b.c. .86	100.....b.c.1.40
100.....b.c.$2.3.56	200.....b.c. .56	50.....b.c.2.50
200.....b.c.2.35	100.....b.c. .57	200.....b10.2.50
200.....b.c.b60.2.40	200.....b.c. .58	200.....b10.2.50
500.....b.c.b10.2.35	160.....c.a.c. .50	South Bulwer.
100.....b.c.b60.2.40	Lasdville consol.	100.....b.c.1.10
100.....s2.2.35	100.....b.c.1.05	100.....s2.1.10
25.....2.35	200.....1.05	500.....a.c.b20. .45
50.....a.c.2.30	Sappahannock.	Calaveras.
Buckeye.	200.....b.c.b8. .30	100.....b.c. .30
100.....b.c. .24	1000.....a.c.b8. .30	100.....b.c.b2. .40
1000.....a.c.s30. .25	Little Chief.	100.....a.c. .50
Amie.	300.....b.c.11.00	100.....a.c.s2. .67
100.....b.c.1.10	100.....b.c.10.90	100.....b.c. .65
100.....b.c.b10.1.10	Bulwer.	200.....a.c.s2.10.75
400.....b.c.1.10	Plumas.	100.....4.00
100.....b.c.b10.1.10	100.....b.c.2.10	100.....a.c.4.00
California.	100.....b.c.s2.2.10	Dahlonega.
100.....b.c.s2.2.15	Great Eastern.	1000.....a.c. .10
25.....b.c.2.25	500.....b.c. .25	Lacrosse.
75.....2.15	300.....a.c. .40	100.....b.c. .21
50.....a.c.2.15	300.....a.c. .45	500.....a.c.b30. .25
Horn Silver.	Chrysolite.	Independence.
100.....b.c.16.00	100.....b.c.s2.18.50	100.....b.c. .52
100.....b.c.16.15	500.....b.c.s2.19.25	Goodshaw.
Hukill.	100.....b.c.19.75	300.....a.c.b10. .60
300.....b.c.1.35	200.....b.c.19.87½	1000.....a.c. .50
500.....b.c.b60.1.40	400.....b.c.s30.19.25	Moccas.
100.....a.c.1.45	100.....b.c.s30.19.25	1000.....a.c. .40
100.....a.c.b10.1.45	100.....b.c.19.50	Gold Placer.
100.....a.c.b30.1.50	500.....a.c. .24	100.....a.c. .30
500.....a.c.b60.1.95	Scehiel.	Silver Chief.
Grasville.	100.....b.c.1.05	200.....a.c.s.6.00
500.....b.c. .14		

FRIDAY, June 18—P. M.

Business on the Stock Exchange showed some increase in volume, but the dealings were not attended with much animation. A rather strong tone characterised the speculation during the greater portion of the day, but toward the close a pressure to sell prevailed, which was reflected in a lower range of quotations. The great bulk of the transactions was in Erie, St. Paul, the coal shares, Lake Shore, Western Union, Ontario and Western, and Manhattan Elevated. At the opening the market assumed a firm tone, and during the early dealings prices steadily advanced, the improvement ranging from ¼ to 1¼ ₩ cent. In the general list Ohio Central and Rock Island advancing 2¼ and Lake Erie and Western 2¼ ₩ cent. Late in the afternoon the speculation began to show signs of weakness, and the entire list, under the leadership of Manhattan Elevated and the coal stocks, reacted ¼ to 1¼ ₩ cent., the market closing unsettled in tone.

The transactions aggregated 225,696 shares, including 37,500 Erie, 26,100 St. Paul, 21,900 New-Jersey Central, 15,400 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 14,900 Lake Shore, 14,300 Western Union, 12,900 Ontario and Western, 11,500 Manhattan Elevated, 9,800 New-York Central, 8,100 C., C. and I. C., 6,900 Lake Erie and Western, 6,400 North-west, 6,300 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 5,100 Michigan Central, 3,900 Ohio Central, 3,600 Pacific Mail, 3,500 Wabash Pacific, 3,000 Rock Island, and 9,000 Kansas and Texas.

North-west advanced from 92 to 92¾, and returned to 93; St. Paul rose from 75¾ to 77⅛, and reacted to 76⅝, closing at 76¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western sold up from 75¾ to 76⅝, receded to 75¾, and recovered to 76; Delaware and Hudson advanced from 69¾ to 70; New-Jersey Central rose from 69¾ to 61¾, fell off to 60¾, and recovered to 60¾; Reading sold up from 18 to 18⅛, and returned to 18; Erie declined from 37¾ to 37, rose to 37⅝, and reacted to 37¾; do. preferred advanced from 59¾ to 60⅜, and reacted to 60¼; Pacific Mail rose from 38¾ to 39¾, and declined to 37¾; Western Union sold up from 104¾ to 105¼, and reacted to 105; Lake Shore advanced from 104¾ to 105⅜, and returned to 104¾; Ontario and Western from 36¾ to 37¼, and reacted to 36¾; Manhattan Elevated rose from 33⅜ to 34, and declined to 32½; New-York Central sold up from 126 to 127¼, reacted to 127, and recovered to 127⅜; Michigan Central advanced from 87¼ to 89, and closed at 88¾; Canada Southern rose from 55¼ to 56, and fell off to 55; C., C. and I. C. advanced from 15¾ to 16¾, and reacted to 16; Lake Erie and Western sold up from 26¼ to 29, and closed at 28¾; Hannibal and St. Joseph declined from 30¾ to 30, rallied and advanced to 32, and closed at 32¾; Ohio Central rose from 19 to 21¾, and reacted to 21¼; Rock Island advanced from 103 to 104½; Peoria, Decatur and Evansville rose from 24 to 25, and reacted to 24¾; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Muncie sold down from 32 to 31.

The Money market worked very smoothly throughout the day. Call loans ranged between 2 and 3 ₩ cent on stocks and closed at 2@2½ ₩ cent., while on Government bonds the prevailing quotation was 2 ₩ cent. Time loans are unchanged. In the discount market prime mercantile paper was quoted at 3½@4½ ₩ cent. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ¼, selling ¼ premium; Charleston, ¼ premium, selling ¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial 100 premium, bank $2 50 premium; St. Louis, 50c. premium; Chicago, 25c.@50c. discount; Boston, 1s. discount.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London strong and higher, at 98⅝@98¾ for money, and 98¾ for the account. United States Government bonds were ¼ cent. higher for 6s and ⅛ for 5s; at 110¾ and 113¾, respectively; 4s declined ¼ ₩ cent. in the early dealings, to 105¼, but recovered to 105¾. American railway securities were generally strong and higher; Erie common advanced from 37¾ to 38; do. consolidated Seconds from 86¾ to 87; Pennsylvania from 51¾ to 52; Reading from 0 to 9¼; New-York Central from 180¾ to 181; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts from 65 to 65¾; do. Seconds rose from 29½ to 29¾, but reacted to 29; Illinois Central declined ¼ ₩ cent. to 105¾, but recovered to 106. The sum of £178,000 in bullion went into the Bank of England on balance to-day. At Paris, Rentes declined from 86f. 87½c. to 86f. 25c.

The Sterling Exchange market was dull and nominally unchanged, but the rates for actual business were a shade weaker, transactions being effected at $4 86¾@$4 86¾ for 60-day bills, $4 88@$4 88¼ for demand, $4 88¾ for cable transfer, and $4 83¼@$4 84 for commercial bills.

Government bonds were generally firm, and closed at an advance of ¼ ₩ cent. in 5s and 4s. Railroad bonds were strong and active, and all the leading issues show an advance on the day's transactions: Erie consolidated Seconds advanced from 86¾ to 86¾, and closed at 86¾; C., C. and I. C. supplementary Firsts sold up from 87¾ to 88, and reacted to 88½; do. incomes rose from 38¼ to 41, and reacted to 40; Kansas and Texas Firsts opened and closed at 102, ex interest, having in the interim sold down to 101¾; do. Seconds rose from 60¼ to 60¾; Ohio Central Firsts advanced from 90 to 91¼, and do. incomes from 44 to 48, the former reacting to 91; Alton and Terre Haute Second preferred advanced from 103¾ to 103¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, class B, from 64¾ to 65; C., C. and I. C. Firsts from 117¾ to 118, and Rio Grande Firsts from 109 to 109; Delaware and Hudson Firsts of 1891 from 126¼ to 126; Iron Mountain, First preferred advanced from 88¾ to 84; Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Firsts from 86¼ to 90; Kansas Pacific Firsts (June and December) from 115 to 116; do., do. (Denver Division, with coupon certificate) from 104¼ to 105¾; do., do. (do., ex-coupon) from 98 to 97¾; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre advanced from 99¼ to 99; Lackawanna, Bloomington and Muncie incomes from 65 to 67; Lake Erie and Western incomes from 85 to 86¼; Mobile and Ohio First debentures from 72¾ to 73¾; do. Second do. from 30¾ to 40; Morris and Essex Firsts from 129 to 131¼ do. Seconds from 113¾ to 114; do. consolidated guaranteed Firsts from 105¾ to 107¾; North Missouri Firsts from 118 to 119; Oregon Railway and Navigation Firsts from 98 to 97¾; Peoria, Decatur and Evansville incomes from 58 to 61; St. Paul Consols from 115 to 115¾; do. gold bonds from 114¾ to 117; do. Firsts (L. and M. Division) from 115 to 116; San Francisco Seconds, class A, from 93 to 94½; St. Paul and Minneapolis Firsts from 103 to 103¾; Texas Pacific incomes from 60¼ to 61¾; Union Pacific Sinking Funds from 117 to 117¾; Central Pacific Firsts from 114 to 114¾; and Western Pacifics from 106 to 109.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1880.

Receipts.....	$266,776 82
Payments.....	2,440,537 40
Balance, coin.....	97,761,855 38
Balance, notes.....	6,000,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 18.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon.....	105¾	105¾
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon.....	105¾	105¾
United States 4s, 1891, coupon.....	105¾	105¾
Adams Express.....	137	137
American Express.....	56	56
Albany and Susquehanna.....	105	105
Alton and Terre Haute.....	16	16
Alton and Terre Haute pref.....	57¾	57¾
Alton and Terre Haute Telegraph.....	6	6
American District Telegraph.....	37	37
Boston Water Power.....	9	9
Boston Air Line.....	91	91
Burlington and Missouri.....	43¾	44
Boston and Northern.....	66	66
Canton.....	52	52
Canada Southern.....	55¾	56
Climax Mining.....	3¾	3¾
Carbon Mining.....	2¾	2¾
Consolidated Kansas.....	1¾	1¾
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans.....	22¾	22¾
Clev., Col. Cin. and Ind.....	70¾	70¾
Cincinnati and Ohio.....	12	12½
Ches. and Ohio 1st pref.....	34½	34½
Col., Chic. and Ind. Central.....	102	102
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy.....	119	119
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	103¾	104¼
Chicago and North-west.....	92¾	93
Chicago and North-west pf.....	108	108
Chicago and St. Paul.....	76¾	77⅛
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul pref.....	104	104
Chic., R. I. and Pacific.....	104¼	104¼
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	118	118
Del., Lack. and West.....	97¾	76¾
Del. and Hudson Canal.....	70	69¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	32	32¾
Han. and St. Joseph pref.....	70	70¾
Illinois Central.....	104	105¾
Indianap., Bloom. and W.....	32	31¾
Lake Shore.....	105¾	104¾
Lake Erie and Western.....	29	29¾
Manhattan Railroad.....	34	33¾
Marietta and Cin. 1st pref.....	9	9
Marietta and Cin. 2d pref.....	3	3
Metropolitan Railroad.....	101	100
Michigan Central.....	89	87¾
Mobile and Ohio.....	20	20
Missouri, Kansas and Texas.....	30¾	30¾
New Central Coal.....	2¾	2¾
New-Jersey Central.....	62	61¾
New-York Central.....	127	127⅜
New-York and New-Haven.....	216	215
New-York Elevated.....	119¾	119¾
New-York, Lake Erie and Western.....	27	27
New-York, Lake Erie and West. pref.....	59¾	60
Northern Pacific.....	26¾	26¾
Northern Pacific pref.....	49¾	50
Ohio and Mississippi.....	7¾	7¾
Ontario Mining.....	11	11
Oregon Railway and Navigation.....	113¾	97¾
Pacific Mail.....	39	39¾
Panama.....	170	170
Pennsylvania.....	50¾	51¾
Philadelphia and Reading.....	18	18
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago.....	125¾	125¾
Pullman Palace Car Company.....	116	116
Quicksilver.....	10¾	10¾
Quicksilver pref.....	40	40
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg.....	93	93
Rensselaer and Saratoga.....	120	120
Standard Mining.....	3¾	3¾
Sutro Tunnel.....	1¾	1¾
St. Louis and San Francisco.....	32¾	32¾
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.....	65¾	65¾
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref.....	87¾	87¾
St. Louis and Iron Mountain.....	45¾	45¾
St. Paul and Minneapolis.....	75	74¾
St. Paul and Stock. City pref.....	78	78
St. Paul and Western.....	24	24
Union Pacific.....	96¾	97
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific.....	24¾	25
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref.....	37	37¾
Wells-Fargo Express.....	106¾	106¾
Western Union Telegraph.....	104¾	105
United States Express.....	47	47

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
American Express.....	55	55	100
American Dist. Telegraph.....	74	74	1,400
Canada Southern.....	56	55	400
Central Iowa.....	6	6	300
Chicago, St. Louis and N. O.	20¾	20	900
Clev., Col. Cin. and Ind.....	70¾	70¾	100
Chesapeake and Ohio.....	12	12½	1,000
Ches. and Ohio 1st pref.....	34½	34½	100
Col., Chic. and Ind. Central.	102	102	3,100
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy.....	119	119	550
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. P.	104¼	103¾	1,400
Chicago and North-west.....	93¼	92¾	6,100
Chicago and North-west pf.	108	108	200
Chicago and St. Paul.....	77⅛	76¾	26,100
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul pref.	104	104	200
Chic., R. I. and Pacific.....	104¼	104¼	3,000
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	118	118	100
Del., Lack. and West.....	77⅛	76¾	15,400
Del. and Hudson Canal.....	70	69¾	1,500
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	32¾	30¾	6,300
Han. and St. Joseph pref.....	70	70¾	1,400
Illinois Central.....	104	103¾	900
Indianap., Bloom. and W.....	32	31¾	200
Lake Shore.....	105¾	104¾	14,900
Lake Erie and Western.....	29	28¾	6,900
Manhattan Railroad.....	34	32½	11,500
Marietta and Cin. 1st pref.	9	9	200
Marietta and Cin. 2d pref.	3	3	200
Metropolitan Railroad.....	101	100	100
Michigan Central.....	89	87¾	5,100
Mobile and Ohio.....	20	20	100
Missouri, Kan. and Texas.....	30¾	30	2,900
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis..	87½	87½	2,300
New Central Coal.....	2¾	2¾	21,200
New-York Central.....	127¾	126¾	9,800
New-York Elevated.....	119¾	112	11,500
New-York, L. E. and W.....	29	27	27,000
New-York, L. E. and W. pref.	60	59¾	1,100
Northern Pacific.....	26¾	26¾	600
Northern Pacific pref.....	50	49¾	200
Ohio and Mississippi.....	7¾	7¾	1,200
Ontario and Western.....	37¼	36¾	12,900
Oregon R. and Navigation.....	113¾	113	900
Pacific Mail.....	39¾	37¾	3,600
Ohio Central.....	21¾	19	3,000
Peoria, Decatur and Evans..	25	24	1,900
Philadelphia and Reading..	18	18	1,700
Quicksilver pref.....	44	44	100
Rome, Watertown and Ogdens.	93	93	100
St. L. and San Francisco pref.	65¾	65¾	200
St. L. and Iron Mountain..	45¾	45¾	900
St. P. and Sioux City pref.	74¾	74¾	100
Union Pacific.....	97	96¾	1,200
Wabash, St. L. and Pacific.	25¾	24¾	1,300
Wab., St. L. and Pac. pref.	38¾	37¾	2,300
Western Union Telegraph..	105¼	104¾	14,300
United States Express.....	47	47	100
Total sales.....			225,696

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered.....	101¾	102
United States 6s, 1880, coupon.....	102¾	103
United States 6s, 1881, registered.....	103	104
United States 6s, 1881, coupon.....	103¾	104
United States 4½s, 1891, registered.....	105¾	106
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon.....	105¾	106
United States 4s, 1907, registered.....	107¾	107¾
United States 4s, 1907, coupon.....	108¾	108¾
United States currency 6s, 1895.....	125	..
United States currency 6s, 1896.....	125	..
United States currency 6s, 1897.....	125	..
United States currency 6s, 1898.....	125	..
United States currency 6s, 1899.....	125	..

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London—		
60-days sight.....	84⅝@84⅞	484½@484¾
Demand.....	84⅞@85	485@485⅛
Cable transfers.....	85@85⅛	485⅛@485⅜
Commercial.....	84⅛@84¼	483½@483¾
Commercial, 3 days.....	84¼@84⅜	484@484⅛
Paris francs—		
60-days sight.....	5.19¾@5.20	520@5.20¼
Demand.....	5.17½@5.18¾	5.17½@5.18¾
Cable transfers.....	5.18¾@5.19	5.18¾@5.19
Commercial.....	5.21¼@5.22½	5.21¼@5.22½
Commercial, 3 days.....	5.20¼@5.21¼	5.20¼@5.21¼
Swiss francs—		
60-days sight.....	5.19¾@5.20	5.19¾@5.20
Demand.....	5.17½@5.17¾	5.17½@5.17¾
Belgium francs—		
60-days sight.....	5.20 @5.19¾	5.20¼@5.20
Demand.....	5.17½@5.18¾	5.18¾@5.19
Reichsmarks—		
60-days sight.....	94½@ 95¼	94½@ 95
Demand.....	95¼@ 95¾	95¼@ 95¾
Commercial.....	94¼@ 94½	94¼@ 94½
Commercial, 3 days.....	93¾@ 94	93¾@ 94

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges.....	$66,686,105
Balances.....	4,066,300

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala., class A, 2 to 5.....	65¾	N. C. 6s, o. o. '86-'90.....	22½
Ala., class A, 5s.....	65	N. C. 6s, A. O.....	22½
Ala., class B, 5s.....	60	N. C. 6s, J. & J.....	10
Ala., class C, 5s.....	60	N. C. 6s, J. & J. C. O.....	10
Ala., class C, 7 to 10.....	75	N. C. 6s, J. & J. C. O. C.....	10
Ark. 6s, fd. coup. 1900.....	15	N. C. 6s, J. & J. C. O. R.....	10
Ark. 6s, L. R. & F. R. L.....	5	N. C. 6s, J. & J. C. O. C. C.....	10
Ark. 6s, L. R. & M. H. C.....	5	N. C. 6s, J. & J. C. O. R. R.....	10
Ark. 6s, L. R. & M. H. C

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
[Landing Pier No. 43 N. R., foot of King-st.]
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, June 22, 7 P. M.
WYOMING.....SATURDAY, June 26, 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, July 6, 7 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....SATURDAY, July 10, 2:30 P. M.
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with all the modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. They are not intended to carry cattle, sheep or pigs.
CABIN PASSAGE, according to state room, $80 and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $60; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICERS, NO. 29 BROADWAY, N. Y.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS, Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The managers of this line take the Lean Passage recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward voyages.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Kennedy, Saturday, June 19, 12 M.
BALTIC, Capt. Parker, Thursday, June 24, 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Kennedy, Saturday, July 3, 4 P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in accommodations for passengers. The saloons, state rooms and other rooms are midships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable in ocean steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $30.
For freight or passage apply at the office, 307 Fifth-ave.
The managers of this line have no other office, and have no connection with any other business. Reply to letters of inquiry (Box No. 27 Broadway, New-York, or No. 143 Walnut-st., Phila.
H. J. CORTIS, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL BELGIAN MAIL STEAMERS.
EVERY SATURDAY FOR ANTWERP.
The splendid first-class full-powered Steamer Rhynland, built 1878, will sail Saturday, June 26, 8 A. M.
Saloons, state rooms, smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships. Second Cabin accommodations unequaled.
Rates—Saloon on Main Deck, Steerage.
No horses, cattle, sheep, or pigs carried.
First Cabin, $75 and $80. Second Cabin, $40 and $45. Steerage to Antwerp, $20. Return, $40.
For freight or passage apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 19 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE—"LANE ROUTE."
FROM NEW-YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, June 23, 2 P. M.
CHALLA.....Wednesday, June 30, 11 A. M.
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, July 14, 9:30 A. M.
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at low rates. Drafts for any amount payable on demand in all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland.
For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
No. 2 Broadway, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Dumpany's Pier, (new) No. 43 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
CANADA, Francuy.....Wednesday, June 23, 5 P. M.
LABRADOR, Hamelin.....Wednesday, June 30, noon
FRANCE, Count Marie Louis Cochise de Saint-Vincent.....Wednesday, July 7, 5 P. M.
Chasse drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in sequence as sent.
For freight or passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
HOATH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
ODER.....Sat., June 12 | WERRA.....Wed., June 23
EIDER.....Sat., June 19 | MOSEL.....Sat., July 3
First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid certificates from Bremen or Southampton, $100 gold. Steerage tickets at low rates. Drafts on Bremen and other parts of Europe. For freight or passage apply at the office, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.
H. H. MEIER & CO., No. 3 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
EUROPIA.....Saturday, June 26, 7 A. M.
Devonia.....July 3, 12 P. M. | Victoria.....July 10, 7 P. M.
These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep or pigs.
Rates—Cabin, $80 to $90; Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $35; Steerage, $25.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Canal-st.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, June 26, 7 A. M.
Rates—Cabin, $80; Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Steerage Rates low. Do not carry cattle, sheep or pigs.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for CLEVELAND, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
WIELAND.....June 24 | WESTPHALIA.....July 8
HERMANN.....July 1 | GELLERT.....July 15
Steerage tickets to and from Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
FLETCHER BROTHERS & CO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Holland Co.'s pier, 3d st., Fayonia Ferry, Jersey City.
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, July 7
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, July 21
N. BORGLUM, Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
H. O'REILLY, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
F. W. MORRIS, 278 Wash.-st., Freight Agt. | 50 Pavonia Ferry, Gen. Passenger Agt.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER, 39 N. R., Greenwich-st., near Battery-pl.
Liverpool, via Queenstown.
Saturday, June 26, 2 P.M. | Canada, W. July 7, 2 P.M.
Egypt, Sat., July 10, 2 P.M. | Spain, Sat., July 24, 2 P.M.
Cabin passage $60 to $80, according to location of state room; intermediate, $40; steerage at low rates. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts for sale at lowest rates. Freight, $60 per ton, or 40 cubic feet. Germany's offices, 50 and 52 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via the Isthmus of Panama, touching at Kingston, Jamaica, and Aspinwall.
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
For SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
From this CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, July 3, noon
CITY OF SYDNEY.....Saturday, July 24, noon
Connecting at HONOLULU for NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY, Saturday, July 3, noon
For freight, passage and general information apply at Company's office, No. 202 California-st., San Francisco.
Passengers forwarded by SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SPANISH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, U. S. and MEXICAN PORTS.
For freight, passage and general information apply to company's office in the pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
R. P. BUCKLY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 48 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Morton-st.
At 3 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Fleetwood, Sat., June 19
CITY OF ATLANTA, Capt. Dingsley, Wed., June 23
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railway, and with the new and elegant steamer FLORIDA, just built for this company, and designed expressly to run with the Florida Express Trains to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River.
GEO. COPE, Agent.
C. D. OWENS, Agent, Savannah, Ga.
Send for Circulars. W. P. C. BARKER, General Passenger Agent, Savannah, Ga.
No. 317 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA,
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF MEXICO (Havana and Mexico).....Wed., June 30
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only).....Thurs., July 1
These steamers are furnished with Baxter's running gear, and are fitted with every modern improvement for the safety and comfort of passengers. Each has a spacious dining-room, and state rooms are placed in the most desirable parts of the vessel.
Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. C. Wharf, Havana, July 15 for New York via Sagua, Tampico and Vera Cruz.
For freight or passage apply to
A. E. ALVAREZ & SONS, 61 and 63 Broadway, New-York.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 17 NORTH RIVER at 3 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, June 19
Steamer ROSSO CASTLE.....WEDNESDAY, June 23
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.
JAMES HOTTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or E. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
R. R. NIAGARA.....Thursday, June 24
R. R. SARATOGA.....Thursday, July 8
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These steamers sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 9 North River, as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. FOOTE...Thursday, June 24
(Accommodations for passengers limited.)
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
PASSENGER TRAINS on and after May 10, 1880, will leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses-sts., as follows:
7 A. M., 9 A. M., and 4 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Great Bend, Lyon's Creek, Owego, Ithaca, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West.
Parlor cars on all day trains.
Sleeping cars on 4 P. M. train.
Trains arriving at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect for all points in Hackney and Kanaran coal regions.
JOSEPH H. SAYER, Gen'l Supt.
E. P. WILSON, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager.
A. C. DODSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
C. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
Depot foot of Chambers-st. and Desbrosses-st. Ferry.
Leave New-York at 7:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 10, 11:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:30 A. M., 5 P. M.
For Boston, without change, 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:30 A. M., 5 P. M.
For Providence and connections with Providence railroads, no transfer at depots, 9:30 A. M., 5:30 P. M.

NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER LINE.
Leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 5:30 P. M., Fall River at 8 A. M. Leave Fall River at 5:30 P. M., New-York at 8 A. M. Sundays excepted.
Tickets and staterooms for sale at 3 Old Slip, 204 Broadway, and at the office, foot of Murray-st.
Baggage checked through.
W. A. CRANE, Agent.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.:
STATE OF FLORIDA.....Thursday, June 24, 7 A. M.
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 1, 7 A. M.
Rates—Cabin, $60 to $70, according to accommodation; Excursion tickets, $110 to $120; second cabin, $40; steerage tickets, $20. Steerage, $20.
For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
No. 2 Broadway, New-York.

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Between New-York and Havre.
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HOATH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
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Steerage.....30
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ROTTERDAM LINE.
Holland Co.'s pier, 3d st., Fayonia Ferry, Jersey City.
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, July 7
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, July 21
N. BORGLUM, Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
H. O'REILLY, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
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(Accommodations for passengers limited.)
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Ferries as follows:
Harrisburg Express, for West and South, with Pullman sleeping cars, 9 A. M., 3:40 P. M. daily.
Fast Line, with Pullman sleeping cars for Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis, 12 M. daily, except Sunday.
Western Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Erie, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago, 4:30 P. M. daily.
Niagara Express, daily, except Sunday, for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Detroit, Chicago and the West, 7:30 P. M. daily.
Accommodation for Harrisburg, 4:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday.
Pacific Express, daily, for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago and the West, 8:20 P. M. daily.
Mail, for Philadelphia, Washington, and the South, 8:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Washington Express, for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, 10 A. M., 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Limited Washington Express, for Philadelphia and Washington, 3:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:10 (Sunday, 9 A. M. only), 10 A. M., 1, 4:10, 5:30, 7:30, 11:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.
Express, for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:10 (Sunday, 9 A. M. only), 10 A. M., 1, 4:10, 5:30, 7:30, 11:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.
Express, for Trenton, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:10 (Sunday, 9 A. M. only), 10 A. M., 1, 4:10, 5:30, 7:30, 11:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.
Express, for Princeton Junction, connects with all through trains, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 10 A. M., 1, 4:10, 5:30, 7:30, 11:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.
Express, for Long Branch, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M., 4:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Freehold, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Bay Head, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Atlantic City, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Cape May, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Sea Isle City, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Ocean City, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Long Beach, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Manasquan, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Point Pleasant, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Bound Brook, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Lambertville, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Flemington, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Belvidere, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Easton, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Allentown, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Bethlehem, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Mauch Chunk, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Reading, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Pottsville, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Harrisburg, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Lancaster, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Columbia, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Wilmington, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Baltimore, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Washington, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Pittsburg, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Cincinnati, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for St. Louis, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Chicago, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Erie, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Buffalo, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Niagara Falls, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Rochester, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Canandaigua, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Elmira, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Ithaca, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Geneva, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Watkins, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Binghamton, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Great Bend, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Owego, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
Express, for Scranton, 8:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday. From Philadelphia, Market-st. Ferry, 10:40 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
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MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SHEEPSHEAD BAY COURSE TO BE OPENED TO-DAY.

The Coney Island Jockey Club initiates its second season to-day at the new course near Sheepshead Bay. A large amount of money and energy have been expended on the place, and the opening of the new track near the surf will be an important event in the annals of the turf. There will be ample accommodations for the people, the grand stand being capable of seating a large crowd. The programme for the opening to-day is very promising, and one that will attract the attention of all lovers of the sport. To commence with, there is a free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, with $750 added; the second to receive $100 out of the stakes; five furlongs. Eleven horses have been entered for this, including Harold, who is handicapped at 116 pounds; Rearwaddy, 100 pounds; Janet Murray, 107 pounds; Democrat, 80 pounds; Lady Middleton, 107 pounds; Scotilla, 107 pounds; Brambelette, 85 pounds; Mosquito, 90 pounds; Nellie, 100 pounds; Buster, 95 pounds, and Vanderdecken, 85 pounds. This race is a lottery, and will puzzle the speculators greatly. The second race will be the Tidal Stakes, for 2-year olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $200 out of the stakes; one mile. Of the 25 nominations, 4 are announced as starters, namely: George L. Lorillard's b. c. Grenada, by King Alfonso, out of Mattie Gross; Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Luke Blackburn, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Nevada; Frank Morris's b. f. Kitty J., by Battle Axe, out of Sinaber Fidelity, and William Cottrill's ch. c. Kimball, by imp. Buckden, out of Meta H. There will be great interest manifested to see these three great colts measure strides for the first time. It will be a grand contest, no doubt, and alone worth the journey to the track. The third race will be the Foam Stakes, for 2-year olds, of $35 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added, by Pierre Lorillard; the second to receive $100 out of the stakes. There are 43 nominations, and 7 youngsters are announced to sport colors on the occasion, among them Pierre Lorillard's Geranium and Spark, Asahel Burnham's Banter and Brambelette, D. D. Wither's brother to General Phillips, and George L. Lorillard's Spinaway and Sir Hugh. The latter pair ran first and second in the Juvenile Stake, at the late meeting of the American Jockey Club, and they will be great favorites, but, nevertheless, the race will be closely contested, especially by Burnham's pair. The fourth is a selling race of a mile and a quarter, for a purse of $500, the winner to be sold at auction for $8,000; 1 pound is allowed for each $100 less than that price down to $1,500, and then there are other allowances. There are six entries in this, with Milan carrying 109 pounds; Warfield, 101 pounds; Edwin A, 101 pounds; Blucher, 89 pounds; Startle, 96 pounds, and Ben Hill, 101 pounds, and to-conclude with there will be a handicap steeplechase over the fullcourse, for a purse of $750, of which $100 goes to the second horse, and $50 to the third. There is a large number entered, including Disturbance with 156 pounds; Katie, 135 pounds; Bay Rum, 135 pounds; Fiddlestring, 130 pounds, Lizzie D, 140 pounds; All Right, 140 pounds; Glenguriffe, 130 pounds; Raleigh, 130 pounds; Bencher, 125 pounds; Brother to Grinstead, 135 pounds, and Sky Scraper, 135 pounds.

The first race is to be run at 3:30 P. M., which is somewhat late, but it will give business men ample time to make a trip to the course, and spend the evening at the beach and enjoy the music and the cooling breezes of the ocean at the same time. The Manhattan Beach boats leave the Battery at 25 minutes past the hour, and from the foot of Twenty-third-st., East River, half hourly, running direct to the entrance of the course. The Brighton Beach Railroad will run special trains from Hunter's Point at 1:30 and 2 P. M., and Brooklyn residents can take the cars at the Flatbush and Atlantic Avenue Depot every half hour. All trains stop within a short distance of the entrance, and special trains will be in waiting to take the people from the track. With fine weather, the opening of the new course will be a success.

AN IMMIGRANT'S PITIFUL STORY.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS INVESTIGATING A WARD'S ISLAND CASE.

The Commissioners of Emigration are investigating a pathetic story sworn to by Albert Schmoekel, an immigrant who recently arrived in this country from Germany. Schmoekel says he reached Castle Garden May 26, on the steam-ship Lessing, with his wife Amelia and a child 15 months old. The child was taken sick two days before the steamer reached port, and on the day after landing Mrs. Schmoekel and the child were sent by the Castle Garden authorities to the hospital on Ward's Island. Schmoekel remained in the City to search for work. On June 1, he says, he went to the island to visit his wife. He found her sick in bed, with an arm badly swollen. She told him that she had been compelled to scrub floors and rooms and do similar hard work, and, as a consequence, the swelling had extended to her neck and breasts. She was also *anemic*. The attendant in Mrs. Schmoekel's ward, according to the affidavit, compelled the woman to work, and refused to allow her to go to the closet on account of her condition. While Mrs. Schmoekel was engaged in scrubbing the floor her child fell out of its bed and was severely hurt. Schmoekel heard nothing more about his wife until Monday last, when he again visited Ward's Island. He found his child in a coffin ready for burial, and was told that his wife had died on Sunday, June 6. What disposition had been made of her body does not appear. Schmoekel concludes his affidavit with a complaint that his wife's death was caused through negligence on the part of her attendants, and the fact that she was compelled to do rough work. She was a healthy person when she went to the hospital with her child.

Schmoekel returned to the City heart-broken at the sudden loss of both wife and child. He was directed to tell his story to the German Society of the City of New-York, whose office is at No. 13 Broadway. One of the officers of this society told a TIMES reporter yesterday that Schmoekel's story as told to them agreed in every substantial with that in his affidavit, but went more into details. Mrs. Schmoekel and the child were vaccinated on their arrival at the hospital, and inflammation set in in the woman's arm. Notwithstanding her sickness she was compelled to work very hard until confined to her bed. She felt that she was going to die, and wanted to see her husband. She was unable to speak English, but with the help of a German girl who could speak that language, she made an application to Mrs. Jordan, an Irish woman, to send word to her husband that she was dying and wanted him to come to her. This message Schmoekel never got if it was ever sent. President Hansell, of the German Society, who is also an ex officio Commissioner of Emigration, went to Ward's Island on Thursday, and found that, according to the attending doctor's certificate, the woman died of miscarriage. He has taken an active interest in the case, and proposes to have it thoroughly looked into.

At Castle Garden it was stated that the Superintendent of Ward's Island had not sent any notice of Mrs. Schmoekel's death to the Commissioners, as he should have done. Schmoekel, however, left no address at the Garden, and Superintendent Jackson said that, even if notice of death had been sent, the chances were not one in a hundred that Schmoekel could have been found. There was an extraordinary rush of immigrants about that time, and it was next to impossible to keep track of them all after they went out of Castle Garden. It has always been customary for the Superintendent of Ward's Island to send a report to the Commissioners every alternate day of the number of deaths on the island. In view of Mrs. Schmoekel's case, orders were issued yesterday that hereafter the office must be notified at once, by telegraph, of every death which occurs.

Mrs. Schmoekel was attended in the hospital by Dr. Maupin, one of the assistant physicians on the island. When his attention was called to Schmoekel's story, Dr. Maupin gave his version of the case in a letter to the Superintendent, Mr. F. F. Kane. He says that when Mrs. Schmoekel and the child came to the hospital the child was suffering with pneumonia. It is customary to vaccinate all patients in the office before sending them to the wards, unless their condition prevents it. Mrs. Schmoekel appeared to be a strong, vigorous, healthy woman, and there were no indications that she was pregnant. So she was vaccinated and sent to her ward with her infant. After three or four days, she complained of her arm, and examination showed that erysipelas had developed. About 7 o'clock on the evening of the 4th, Dr. Maupin found her suffering from a chill. Shortly afterward she died two days afterward. Dr. Maupin says there was no complaint made that Mrs. Schmoekel was compelled to scrub floors, and he heard nothing of it until her husband spoke of it after her death. That Mrs. Schmoekel's child fell out of its bed is admitted by the nurse, but she declares the accident occurred in the night and after its mother's death. Dr. Maupin insists that the charge that Mrs. Schmoekel was neglected is without foundation. One of the officers of Castle Garden is heard to say yesterday that the nurse in the ward in which Mrs. Schmoekel was placed has always compelled women in a delicate condition to work hard.

THE WARREN COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Warren Court of Inquiry, on Governor's Island, occupied the three hours of its session yesterday in the reading and correction of the record, which is still many days behind. United States Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, formerly a Brigadier-General in the Confederate service, commanding a North Carolina brigade, was expected to testify, but he failed to appear. Gen. Ransom's brigade held the angle of the rebel works, and received the weight of Ayres's assault; and his evidence is relied upon to show that there was no serious confusion in Ayres's division as it advanced to the attack. In many ways Gen. Ransom's testimony is regarded important by both Gen. Warren, and has been looked forward to with interest—particularly as, according to Gen. Sheridan's testimony, this was the strategic point of the situation. The court will resume its inquiry Monday, June 21.

THE TROUBLES OF CENSUS-TAKERS.

Barbara Specht, and her daughter Barbara, were arrested yesterday for refusing to give information to a census commissioner. The two women live at No. 226 Delancey-street in a condition of almost complete nudeism. The commissioner made 14 visits to the house and failed to get admission to the apartments occupied by the women. Finally he appealed to the landlord and that gentleman got them to open the door, but when Mr. Smith, the census-taker, came up stairs and entered the room the women turned him out. He then applied for a warrant, and with the aid of a Deputy Marshal broke open the door, which was fastened with seven bolts, and found the two women cowering in a corner and praying for protection. Miss Barbara was so violent when arrested that she had to be handcuffed and taken to court in that condition. They were arraigned before Commissioner Shields, and were released on their own recognizance, when they had promised to give the information required.

W. A. ENGEMAN'S DIVORCED WIFE.

SHE WANTS TO HAVE THE DECREE OF DIVORCE SET ASIDE.

A decree of divorce was granted in the Superior Court, in 1871, in favor of William A. Engeman against Emice P. Engeman. A motion was made before Judge Freedman, in Superior Court, Chambers, yesterday, to set aside the decree on the ground that it was obtained illegally and without defendant's knowledge. Engeman is the proprietor of a race-course on Coney Island, and is also well known as a successful hotel-keeper. Mrs. Engeman was married to the plaintiff in 1866, when she was but 17 years of age. She says that immediately after the marriage he abused her, and that she soon procured proof that he had been guilty of infidelity. She presented these proofs to a court, and allowed the proceedings on her behalf for a divorce to be conducted by her brother-in-law. Meanwhile, she was compelled by her poverty to remain at the home of her husband, and she finally lost sight of the divorce proceedings. Engeman, she says, continued to illtreat her, and in 1869 she left him and went to the home of her parents in Zanesville, Ohio, whither her husband followed her. He then induced her to return with him to Brooklyn. After her return, he again treated her badly, and she left him and went to Washington. While there, she says, she learned that the proceedings for a divorce which she began in 1866, had resulted in the granting of a decree of divorce in her favor. Her husband followed her to Washington, and, there, she says, remarried her to prevent a stigma from resting upon a child born to them. The decree of divorce was then vacated and set aside. This, she says, was done to advance a conspiracy by which her husband intended to obtain a divorce from her, and thus become relieved from the necessity of supporting her. After her remarriage to Engeman, she says, she lived with him continuously for about two years. In the complaint, upon which Engeman obtained a divorce from her in 1871, she is charged with having been guilty of infidelity on Nov. 30, 1870. At that time, according to her affidavit, presented to Judge Freedman yesterday, she was sick, unable to walk, and approaching a confinement. She declares that the charge of infidelity is false. Between 1870 and the time of the death of her son Rollin, in 1873, she says she lived occasionally with her parents, her husband living with her there at times, and occasionally at her husband's hotel on Coney Island. The reason why she did not always live with him at Coney Island was that he considered that place an unfit one for her. She says she never heard of the divorce which her husband obtained in 1871 until he informed her, in 1877, since which time, she says, she has supported herself. She, therefore, asks that the decree be set aside, and that she be allowed to defend herself against the accusation of her husband.

In opposing the motion, Engeman made an affidavit in which he denies that he has lived with the plaintiff since he obtained the decree in 1871, and declares that he did not live with her for a long time previously. He says that in January, 1870, his wife consented to the vacation of the decree which he obtained against him in 1866, admitting that he was not guilty of the charge of infidelity she made against him. After he remarried the defendant, which, he says, he did merely for the sake of his child, she neglected her duties and ran away from him. He then obtained the decree in 1871, after proceedings regularly conducted. He submits affidavits of the service of papers in his suit upon Mrs. Engeman. He says that on Feb. 1, 1877, his divorced wife was married in Baltimore to one Frank Foremack. He also charges that she is a woman of intemperate habits, and that one day in the Spring of 1877, while drunk, she went to his hotel on Coney Island, assaulted a bar-keeper there, and broke a number of panes of glass. It was his intention, Engeman declares, to prosecute her for disorderly conduct, but Foremack persuaded him not to do so. Foremack then told him that he had married her, and subsequently swore to this statement before a notary. Embodied in Engeman's affidavit is a letter said to have been written by Mrs. Engeman, in which she admits that she is married to Foremack, and declares that he only married her in the expectation that he could make something out of Engeman. In the same letter the writer declares that her husband ill-treated her; that he cursed her